The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—WEEKLY DIVISION. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed by name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

4. REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is really an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

5. Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

6. Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI.—NO. 39. WEEKLY EDITION. AUGUST 8, 1874.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (Sunday week) 25 cents; mailed by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can less terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Brooklyn's Excitement

MRS. STANTON'S STATEMENT

Her Former Story Reiterated.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

MOULTON'S WHEREABOUTS.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, MIDNIGHT, August 2, 1874.

Moulton's whereabouts and his failure to answer the summons of the Plymouth Committee, is a mystery that few can solve. His partners are not concerned about his absence, and have been in constant communication with him, and one person who is in a position to know of what he speaks, says that Moulton is acting under the advice of eminent counsel in the position which he has taken. He does not recognize the right of the Committee to anticipate his testimony as being against Beecher. His address to the Committee was carefully prepared, and in it he stated that when both parties had made their statements, he would if invited come before them. He has very little confidence in the ability of the eminent expectables to render an impartial decision, and decidedly objects to being interrogated by counsel. When Beecher makes his statement he will be forthcoming. Today he was not many miles from Boston, where he dined with his counsel.

TILTON AT WORK.

One hour ago Tilton might have been seen in his study working like a beaver in the midst of a pile of letters. At his side was seated Edward Underhill the champion stenographer. It is more than probable that the next edition of the Brooklyn *Argus* will contain matter that will materially aid the Church Committee in reaching a solution of the mystery. It is also quite evident that Tilton has not yet fired his last shot.

KINSELLA AND BEECHER'S FRIENDS.

The journalistic freak of Kinsella, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in attempting to create the impression that Tilton is crazy, is seriously deprecated by Tilton's friends. The *Eagle* of Saturday contained four columns of interviews with no fellow townsmen of Mr. Tilton senior.

THE DISTRESS OF THE WOODHULLS.

The Woodhulls are distressed that they cannot get a word in edgeways, and threaten to deploy their scavenger carts once more.

HEARMAN DISOWNED BY THE BEECHERITES.

Beecher's friends positively assert that he is in no way responsible for the statements of lawyer Shearman, clerk of Plymouth Church, regarding Moulton. Shearman's services as go-between are pronounced gratuitous. He is not allowed in the presence of the Committee. Moulton's friends are very indignant at Shearman, and say that when Moulton does return to Brooklyn there will be trouble.

[By Associated Press.]

MRS. STANTON REPEATS HER FORMER STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A reporter of the Brooklyn *Argus* has had another interview with Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the material parts of which are as follows:

Reporter.—"You have no doubts in your mind, had that Mrs. Tilton made a confession to Susan B. Anthony?"

Mrs. Stanton.—"Not the slightest; not any more than though I had heard it myself. Susan always speaks the truth."

Rep.—"And that confession was of a criminal intimacy with Henry Ward Beecher?"

Mrs. S.—"Yes, criminal as the word is generally understood. Mrs. Tilton did not look upon it in that way."

Rep.—"But it was a confession of what Mr. Tilton since charged?"

Mrs. S.—"Precisely."

Rep.—"Do you know beyond all doubt that Mrs. Tilton told to you and to Mrs. Bullard the story of his wife's infidelity?"

Mrs. S.—"Certainly. The main facts of the case he took us in his confidence and told us. Many incidents related in the Woodhull statement I had never heard of, but he story itself I heard from his lips."

Rep.—"Mr. Tilton himself told you his story did he ever deny it?"

Mrs. S.—"Yes. When the Woodhull thunderbolt had fallen, Mr. Wilkeson called upon Mr. Tilton, and in my hearing and hearing made any such statements regarding his wife. As soon as I was informed of this, I said to Miss Anthony, 'I have proof of my story and I want you to go straight to Mrs. Bullards with me.' We went there, and in an interview lasting over an hour, I recalled to Mrs. Bullard, Mr. Tilton's conversation to us on the Beecher matter, and she fully confirmed my statement to Miss Anthony. On the same occasion Miss Anthony, indignant at the message Mr. Wilkeson had communicated from Mr. Tilton, stated to Mrs. Bullard her interview with Elizabeth on that memorable night."

Rep.—"To whom does this account in his Chicago paper interview refer?"

Mrs. S.—"To Mrs. Fernando Jones."

Rep.—"What do you think of the statements credited to her?"

Mrs. S.—"Perhaps I ought to extend the same charity toward Mrs. Jones she has toward me, and believe that the interviewer reported her words incorrectly. At the same time I can hardly understand now, not knowing that I had decided to make anything public, Mrs. Jones might have told her story out of simple friendship for me—that is in order to hide the truth."

Rep.—"Have you any idea what testimony Frank Moulton could render if he wished?"

Mrs. S.—"Nothing more than that he has been in the confidence of Mr. Beecher for many years. After a visit which the latter once made to Mr. Moulton's bank said, 'We have had Plymouth Church on its knees here.' Of course his testimony ought to be had."

Rep.—"Are you willing to appear before the Committee, Mrs. Stanton?"

Mrs. S.—"No. Not before that Committee. When gentlemen who are in the confidence of its proceedings, tell me that the integrity of every witness, who appears against Mr. Beecher, is to be impeached, I have no wish to give my testimony. I belong to a family of lawyers, and I have a great respect for the law. When it comes before a civil court I shall willingly appear if summoned. There is no stronger proof that the Committee have a difficult case in sustaining Mr. Beecher, than its understood determination to impeach the integrity of every witness against him. What better proof of strength of Mr. Tilton's position, than its subterfuges in trying to undermine him, by attacking the characters of all the ladies of his acquaintance. Has Mr. Beecher in his circle of friends boast of nobler, truer, purer women than those identified with the various reform movements in this country? Has not Mr. or Mrs. Tilton need be ashamed of such acquaintances as Grace Greenwood, Celia Burleigh, Anna Dickinson, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, or Paulina Davis, who have all been honored visitors at their house. It is beneath the dignity of any man, or committee of men, to attempt to shadow lives like these."

Rep.—"Have you heard from Miss Anthony since the publication of your statement?"

Mrs. S.—"I have. She has been on a lecturing tour, and has been very unwilling to say anything about the matter. She considered it would be a breach of confidence."

Rep.—"Did you read Mr. Carpenter's statement?"

Mrs. S.—"I did; and in its confirmation I have to say that during my recent visit to Paulina Davis, at Providence, she told me that she had heard this story from Oliver Johnson's family long before I knew anything of it."

Rep.—"What did you think of Mr. Tilton's arrest?"

Mrs. S.—"I was in hopes it would bring the case into the courts, but I suppose some other means will have to be taken to accomplish that end."

At the conclusion of the interview, Mrs. Stanton observed: "I don't like to be represented by the press as striking a blow at a woman; but when it comes to considering between the women of the suffrage movement, and Mr. Beecher, I prefer to let him kick the beam, though he may take some one woman with him.

A LETTER FROM MR. BEECHER TO MRS. TILTON.

The following letter, written by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton immediately after the publication of the Woodhull story, is made public this afternoon, Mrs. Tilton having authorized any use to be made of it, which would "serve Truth and Justice:"

"*My Dear Mrs. Tilton*—I had hoped that you would be shielded from the knowledge of the great wrong that has been done to you, and through you to universal womanhood. I can hardly bear to write to you of, or allude to the matter than which nothing can be imagined, more painful to a pure and womanly nature. I pray daily for you—that your faith fail not. You yourself know the way and the power of prayer. God has been your refuge in many sorrows before. He will now hide you in his pavilion until the storm be over past. The rain that beats down the flower to the earth, will pass at length, and the stem, bent but not broken, will rise again, and blossom as before. Every pure woman on the earth, will feel that this wanton and unprovoked assault is aimed at you, but reaches to universal womanhood. Meantime your dear children will love you with double tenderness, and Theodore, against whom these shafts are hurled, will hide you in his heart of hearts. I am glad that this revelation from the pit has given him a sight of the danger that was before hidden by specious appearances and promises of usefulness. May God keep him in courage in the arduous struggle which he must make against adversity, and bring him out, through much trial, like gold seven times refined! I have not spoken of myself. No words could express the sharpness and depth of my sorrow in your behalf, my dear and honored friend. God walks in the fire by the side of those he loves and in heaven neither you, nor Theodore, nor I shall regret the discipline how hard soever it may seem now. May He restrain and turn those poor ceatures, who have been given over to do all this sorrowful harm, to those who have deserved no such treatment at their hands! I commend you to my mother's God, my dear friend. May His smile bring light in darkness, and His love be a perpetual summer to you.

"Very truly yours,

"HENRY WARD BEECHER."

MORE TESTIMONY FROM MRS. TILTON.

In the examination of Mrs. Tilton, last evening, she recounted the efforts she had made to restrain her husband from going after strange women, and after that he openly announced to her, that he had wholly changed the views he had held, on the marriage relation, and that too much reason to believe that he was living a life which was consistent with that change. When he brought the Woodhulls to the house, and imposed these harlots on her, she used every means in her power to induce them to leave; but they would not go. She finally, in despair, sent for the police to remove them, and when the Woodhulls heard of that, they left. Referring to the scene of the night when Miss Susan B. Anthony was there, she said it was a scene of great violence and excitement, and that she never saw Theodore so crazed as he was that night. Miss Anthony slept with her, and made very firm reference to the scenes in circulation about Theodore's life. She said most solemnly that it was not true that she made any confession to Miss Anthony of any improper conduct on her part. All that she said to her on that subject was that Theodore was circulating such stories, and had been doing so for a long time, to her prejudice and that of Mr. Beecher. She had not a thought of saying that there was a word of truth in it. There was no time in that conversation. It was entirely false, and she does not believe that Miss Susan Anthony would say that she ever gave her a hint in that direction.

Mrs. Tilton was asked if Theodore, of his own motion, wrote a word either in a letter or a statement affecting improperly, herself or Mr. Beecher. She answered that she never had; that the most she ever did was to copy papers that Theodore had prepared for her. Sometimes she did not even know the contents of the paper. Theodore would make assurances that it was best to do it for the peace of the family, for her peace, and for his peace, and to help him out of his business troubles. On one occasion this was done, while she was sick in bed, upon the strongest statements by him that it was for her best interests. When the statement was prepared for her to come to see, and F. B. Carpenter was helping the thing on, Theodore wrote every word of the statement, and brought it to her to copy. She copied it until she got to the clause charging that Mr. Beecher had made improper advances to her. She refused to copy it further, and told Theodore that it was false, and a great wrong upon Mr. Beecher. Theodore said, "Never mind; it is best you should do it. I have got my true statement in the story of Henry Beecher." (showing her a roll of manuscript.) "I want that statement of yours for the story to hinge on. I want to show it to Dr. Storrs." This was just a few weeks before the council sat. She felt that she had committed a great wrong, and without consulting anybody, she went to Dr. Storrs, and called his attention to the statement, and told him that it was false. She explained to him how she had yielded to Theodore's forcible persuasions. Dr. Storrs said to her that he wished he had known it earlier, and asked her if she was aware that she had committed an enormous sin in charging such a thing on Mr. Beecher. She said "Yes, but it was Theodore's will and not mine," or words to that effect.

TILTON INTERVIEWED—HOW HE STOOD IT.

A reporter called on Theodore Tilton today at his residence. Without waiting for any questions he said "Do not ask me questions. I have nothing to say of, or for myself; nothing that I would care to place before the public. Let everything rest now. I am weary of all this. I am misconstrued and misunderstood. I have told the world nothing but the truth; and what more can I say? A man does not write his own epitaph." Tilton himself looked as though he had been forced into it all. There, let it rest; let it be forgotten."

BEECHER'S FRIENDS AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The usual Friday evening meeting was held at Plymouth Church last evening, about two hundred people being present. The services, like those of the preceding week, were characterized by, perhaps, more than fervor and fellowship, and references to Mr. Beecher in prayers were continuous and frequent. Mr. Holliday, the assistant pastor, chose for the ground-work of his short discourse, the chapter beginning, "Behold how good and how blessed it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," and continuing with "a new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." Mr. Halliday pointed out the application of these precepts by reading a number of letters that he had received from old members of the church. One writes: "I shall love and adhere to Mr. Beecher to the end, living with him pure and heavenly love, as commanded in the scriptures. Being, as I have, from early childhood under his teachings, and receiving so much benefit and instruction up to the present time, come what may, I shall always love the high and noble nature of Henry Ward Beecher. How much he has been and is to me!" Another says: "Bless his heart! How you will miss him; and he will miss his people too!"

To a friend and acquaintance of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher for many years is attributed the following story made public this morning: "I know that Mr. Tilton told me that Moulton having learned that Mr. Beecher had got possession of the paper which Mr. Tilton wrote, clearing him of wrong-doing, he went to Mr. Beecher's house to get it. I don't know positively whether he used threats but I know he went with a pistol in his pocket, prepared to get that property, by threats, if necessary. I know he came away with the paper in his possession. Mr. Tilton told me so at the time."

WHAT DR. BACON SAYS.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon, in an interview, says: "My belief is that Theodore Tilton has, for the past three years, been cackling to lay his egg—his statement—and used my lecture as a pretext. That is the best proof of strength of Mr. Tilton's position, than its subterfuges in trying to undermine him, by attacking the characters of all the ladies of his acquaintance. Has Mr. Beecher in his circle of friends boast of nobler, truer, purer women than those identified with the various reform movements in this country? Has not Mr. or Mrs. Tilton need be ashamed of such acquaintances as Grace Greenwood, Celia Burleigh, Anna Dickinson, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, or Paulina Davis, who have all been honored visitors at their house. It is beneath the dignity of any man, or committee of men, to attempt to shadow lives like these."

The *Tribune* publishes the following: It has been widely reported and is generally believed in Brooklyn that Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Hartford, who has been on extremely intimate terms with Mrs. Woodhull, has avowed her belief in the substantial truth of Mrs. Woodhull's stories, and has gone so far as to urge upon her brother a public confession of his sin in the Plymouth Church, she proposing to appear on the platform in his place on the occasion and recount his confession, and herself to conduct the services.

MORE DENIALS FROM MRS. TILTON.

The *Tribune* says that in the course of Mrs. Tilton examination on Friday night, the incidents of impropriety in Mr. Beechers behavior toward Mrs. Tilton, which Mr. Tilton alleged had taken place in his presence, were entered upon. The statement that Mr. Beecher gave Mrs. Tilton an improper caress, by touching her ankle when she were upon the floor looking at engravings, was denied by her in particular, besides her general denial that there had ever been any improper intimacy. Of the other incident—the so-called bed-room scene—Mrs. Tilton said that she remembered nothing more than this: She was setting with her husband and Mr. Beecher one day in the bed-room which is connected by folding doors with the common setting-room in the home of the Tilton family. Mr. Tilton went away for a short time, and when he returned found Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher in the same place where he had left them in this bed-room.

JUDGE RILEY'S DECISION—THE CASE TO BE DISMISSED.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Third District Court room at Brooklyn was again crowded this morning by those anxious to observe the changing phase of the Beecher-Tilton scandal. When the ordinary routine business of the Court had been disposed of, Justice Riley called the libel case of Gaynor versus Tilton, instituted last week, and read the following decision: "I entertained the complaint in this case and issued a warrant against the defendant. I believed it to be my duty to do so, and had no knowledge of the complainant or his position in the matter. The defendant was arrested on that warrant, and appeared before me personally, and by counsel, and complainant also appeared at the same time, when it was admitted by the complainant, and thus made known to me for the first time, that the complaint was not made with the knowledge or consent of the person alleged to have been libelled.

"Now, while it is true that libel is a public offense, it is also true that it is such offense because of the private injury it inflicts upon the individual libelled. Complaints of this kind usually originate with the person assailed, although it is not always absolutely essential that this should be so, and many cases occur where third persons may interfere without incurring odium or censure of any kind. As the public offense, however, consists in injury done or threatened to the individual, it is hardly consistent with legal principles to assume a crime from any composition or publication, however virulent, when the person therein mentioned, who is generally supposed to be the best judge of what effects his own reputation, declines or omits to prosecute therefor. The person mentioned in the publication complained of is a citizen of Brooklyn to whom the courts are as accessible as to the complainant in this case. He has not seen fit to make any complaint and does not unite in this prosecution. But, as I may be wrong in my view of the law, I will incur no risk of error in the matter. I shall not, therefore, dismiss it now, but give notice that I will do so on Wednesday morning next, at ten o'clock, to which time this case stands adjourned. My object in thus postponing the final decision is to afford the complainant an opportunity to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of *certiorari* to compel me to proceed, if I err in refusing. In this event I shall cheerfully perform whatever may be regarded as my duty in the premises. Otherwise I shall terminate the case as I have already stated."

When Judge Riley had finished reading his decision, Mr. Gaynor said: "Does your honor hold that, under the law, I have no right to this complaint?" Judge Riley replied, that inasmuch as he was not supported by the party libelled he had prepared this decision, and would dismiss the complaint on Wednesday next, if no other steps were taken by the complainant. The Assistant District Attorney Joannes here rose to speak, but ex-Judge Morris, counsel for Mr. Tilton, objected to the Court hearing anything he had to say. The Court agreed with the counsel, and formally adjourned to Wednesday.

WHAT MRS. TILTON TOLD MISS ANTHONY.

The summary of the examination of Mrs. Tilton, Friday evening, as published this morning, says that Mrs. Tilton testified that she told Miss Anthony the story of all the accusations made by her husband, and especially declared that she had never been accused her of infidelity with several other gentlemen of Brooklyn, besides Mr. Beecher. Mrs. Tilton claimed that she assured Miss Anthony there was not a bit of truth in the accusations, and that she never gave her the least reason to assert that she had confessed to any act of wrong-doing. Miss Anthony, in turn, informed Mrs. Tilton of certain acts of infidelity on the part of Mr. Tilton.

TILTON'S ALLEGED MANIA.

Mr. Tilton seemed to have a sort of a mania for dinning into her ears the belief that Mr. Beecher was guilty. He was constantly to take down the Bible and read to her a certain passage, and he would then say, "There, Elizabeth, don't you see Mr. Beecher is guilty of adultery." Mrs. Tilton being asked if she had the thought of adultery in her mind when in that letter she referred to her sin, answered that she had. She had not confessed any such kind. When Mrs. Tilton was removed from the troubles of her home and unhappy influence of her husband's treatment her thoughts were more calm, and she painfully realized how reason there had been for her husband's perversity, and she realized then, as never before, how she had allowed her love for Mr. Beecher to supplant her love for her husband, and expressed deep contrition for it.

CARD FROM THE COMMITTEE.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* of this afternoon publishes the following card from Mr. H. W. Sage, Chairman of the Investigating Committee in the Beecher-Tilton case:

The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee earnestly request that all persons, who have been invited to testify before them on the matter now under examination, appear before them to-morrow, Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, as that will probably be the last meeting of the Committee for the reception of testimony.

MOULTON'S WHEREABOUTS.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., August 3.—Frank Moulton, the mutual friend of Beecher and Tilton, is the guest of General B. F. Butler, at Bayview, near this place.

SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE—THE VEILED LADY AGAIN.

The Beecher Investigating Committee continued in session this evening. Six witnesses were examined, consisting of four gentlemen and two ladies. Two of the witnesses were understood to be Mr. and Mrs. Beach, friends of Mr. Beecher, whose residence adjoins his farm at Peekskill. The other lady was closely veiled, and could not be identified. After leaving the house she was accompanied by Mr. Ovington to the residence of Mr. Beecher. The other witnesses' names could not be ascertained. Mrs. Tilton's cross-examination will be made public to-morrow. It was stated that Mr. Beecher or Mr. Moulton will testify before the Committee to-morrow evening, when it is believed, the examination will be concluded.

CARPENTER WON'T APPEAR.

Frank Carpenter has decided not to appear before the Committee, and will write a letter giving his reasons for his refusal to testify.

DAYTON.

Reunion of Veteran Regiments---Speech of Governor Allen---Patriotic Allusions to the Mexican War---Later Unpleasantnesses Ignored.

DAYTON, July 30.—The reunion of four veteran regiments, at the Soldiers' Home to-day, drew a great crowd from the surrounding country. The city was full of people, and the largest crowd ever on the Home grounds in one day made an animated spectacle. Governor Allen was escorted to the Home by a committee of citizens, where he was welcomed with a Governor's salute from a battery, and then introduced by Colonel Brown, Governor of the Home, to the people, by whom he was warmly received. He spoke some forty minutes. A large portion of the speech was patriotic in tone. Much of it was devoted to the war with Mexico, but the rebellion was tolerably neatly skipped — only a thin allusion being made to it. The Governor was conducted around the Home, which he heartily eulogized. He dined with the officers of the 94th Regiment, and in the evening returned to the city, where he was serenaded. He responded briefly and held a reception.

The reunion of the veterans was a picnic, without speech making foolishness, and was a most pleasant occasion. The general impression derived from the Governor's speech is, that he is not insensible to the possibility of his being a candidate for President. Probably ten thousand Grangers were in the city to-day.

ALABAMA.

Democratic State Convention---Conspiracy of the White Against the Negro Race---Nominations for Congressmen at Large.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 31.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned at two this morning. R. D. Lewis and W. H. Forney are candidates for Congress at Large. The resolutions announce that the action of the Radical portion of the Republican party necessitates the union of the white people in self-defense; acknowledge the rights of all classes under the Constitution and laws, but reject social union or equality; denounce the so-called Civil Rights bill as a flagrant, dangerous innovation of conservative principles and free government and a palpable violation of the Constitution, and declare that social equality is not necessary to the possession of schools, colleges, churches, hotels, railroads, steamboats, theaters, &c., for the purpose of establishing negro equality; invite white emigration; urge the enactment of laws to secure wages to employees of railroad corporations; pledge economy in the State Government and the payment of every dollar justly owed by the State when it is able to do so.

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

Delivered at Terre Haute Last Night.

Masterly Defense of Republican Principles.

TERRE HAUTE, July 31.—Senator Morton spoke to an immense audience at the Opera House to-night, and opened the Republican campaign in Indiana. The speech was received with marked welcome of approval by the audience. The following is a summary of its important features:

SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic party is out of power, and is struggling to regain it. It is the Opposition and attempts to act upon every question discontent, and to avail itself of every local passion to injure the Republican party. It presents no policy for the administration of the Government, and makes no attempt to preserve consistency. It feels at liberty to profess in one locality what it denies in another, and to take any position in one State to strike the Republican party a blow, without regard to the ground which it occupies upon the same question in other States. It does not hesitate to use any weapon of assault, knowing that there is little responsibility attached to those who are struggling to gain power as compared with those who are in possession of it and who are responsible for its exercise.

As an illustration of this I may refer to the fact that in the State of Maine the Democratic party has just declared for absolute free trade and for raising the revenue by direct taxation. In Pennsylvania it declares in favor of a protective tariff, while in Indiana it affirms its belief in a revenue tariff, to be so adjusted and framed with such nice discriminations as to afford no protection to American industry.

On the temperance question the Democratic position is as varied as the circumstances surrounding it in the different States and Territories, with this qualification, however, that there is a general leaning to the side of intemperance. It may be safe, generally, to go as far in favor as the unrestrained traffic in intoxicating liquors as it can, not to wholly forfeit the respect and friendship of those who are inclined to the side of temperance. If the temperance men are for prohibition, the Democracy are for a license law, always striking lower and making a bid for the support of those who traffic in intoxicating liquors. If the temperance men asked only for a license law, there the Democracy would put the license very low, or have no license at all, still offering inducements for the support of that class of men. Whatever measure may be proposed in any State or Territory whereby to diminish the evils of intemperance, for some reason it is sure to come ahead of every pending Democratic support; and they never fail to find some excuse for opposing it, although they may defeat it by their opposition. The true test of an honest party is in its self-examination, and the exposure and punishment of corruption in its own ranks, in its continued vigilance for self-purification in doctrine and practice, and in the degree in which a republican party is distinguished above every other in the history of this country. Nearly all the great corruptions which have disgraced can party has been shown by its own diligent self-examination and the prompt exposure of every official delinquency that has been discovered. Nobody believes that the Democratic party is particularly sensitive about corruption. In fact, up to 1861 it was the party which ruled the industry and skill with which it covered up the delinquencies of its members. Committees to investigate the official conduct of its own members were so rarely appointed by Democratic Congresses as to come to be remembered. The Democratic and Republican parties seem to have entirely different principles for self-defense and preservation. The Democratic party sought to protect itself against public opinion by concealing the delinquencies of its members; while the Republican party has provided such a rule of principle that self-examination and the exposure and punishment of its delinquent members was a law of existence superior to that in which or in part by general taxation.

It will be perceived that if colored children receive the full and equal enjoyment of the common school system, it is a compliance with this rule, and that the act goes further than to secure to colored children the equal benefit of the schools, and the control of these schools is left to local authorities; but where they are deprived of these equal benefits, punishing by appropriate penalties those officers or persons by whom they are so deprived.

The old bugbear of social equality which has so often done service in the cause of the Democracy, is again paraded to affright the souls of those who do not feel entirely confident of their social position. How often were we told that, if slavery were abolished, there would be social equality between the races; and then how solemnly was it declared from every stump in Indiana that if negroes were admitted to the full enjoyment of suffrage, social equality would be inevitable? Well, those dreadful contingencies have happened, and social equality seems to be a thing of the past. But now we are assured that the Civil Rights bill, which is expected to secure to the full enjoyment of the Constitution of Indiana, will certainly produce the much dreaded result.

The school and legal rights are questions are about the last hold the Democracy have upon the prejudices against the negro race, and we must expect to see them make the most of them.

In the future is long, and revelation, history and reason alike teach us that justice and the right will triumph in the end. The doctrine of civil and political equality to all races of men has been firmly entrenched in the constitution, and no political obstacles can long obstruct its pathway by lingering prejudice and the exigency of parties, will march to a speedy and final triumph.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The draft of a reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada, which has been submitted to

The Brooklyn Scandal.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

MRS. TILTON'S TESTIMONY.

A SINGULAR STORY OF SORROW AND SUFFERING.

TILTON AS A HUSBAND.

Mrs. Tilton Confesses to Signing False Statements Under His Influence.

Irrelevant Counter Charges Against Tilton's Morality.

The Committee Think They Will Settle the Matter in Twenty-four Hours.

Tilton and the Investigating Committee.

He Closes All Communication With Them.

He Characterizes Their Proceedings as Partial and Unfair.

THE WHOLE SCANDAL TO GO INTO THE COURTS.

MOULTON IN BROOKLYN AGAIN.

He Will Testify if Beecher Requests It,

WHICH BEECHER DOES NOT DO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, MIDNIGHT, August 4, 1874.

THE PRESS ADDRESSED.

Twenty-nine representatives of the press of the two cities were addressed this evening by Mr. Cleveland of the Plymouth Committee, from the stoop of the mansion were the Committee were in session. They had been waiting anxiously for news, and all that was communicated to them was, that the Committee had again invited the principal witnesses to appear to-morrow evening, and that Mr. Moulton had been requested by Mr. Beecher to go before the Committee and state what he knew.

BEECHER SILENT.

I called on Mr. Moulton and asked him in the presence of several of his friends, if he had been requested by Mr. Beecher, either verbally or in writing, to go before the Committee. He stated very emphatically that he had not. This statement, taken in connection with the fact that Mr. Beecher called on Mr. Moulton last evening is, to say the least, significant.

When the Committee adjourned, District Attorney Winslow, a member of the Committee, remarked, "This affair is culminating, and will be decided in twelve hours, one way or the other."

By Associated Press.]

DR. STORRS' STATEMENT.

At a meeting of the Plymouth Church Investigation Committee last evening, a letter was presented from Rev. Dr. Storrs, in which he stated he had no personal knowledge of the matters which came before the Committee; that he had seen a statement signed by Mrs. Tilton, and referred to in Mr. Carpenter's communication as Mrs. Tilton's testimony of Friday evening, which contained some grave charges, expressed in these words: "On a certain occasion Mr. Beecher solicited me to become a wife to him, with all that it implied in this relation. This proposition I communicated to my husband." On account of lack of personal knowledge, Dr. Storrs expressed his opinion that it would not be necessary for him to appear before the Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN TILTON AND SAGE.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The Brooklyn *Argus* says: "The following interchange of letters took place yesterday, between Mr. Sage, Chairman of the Beecher Investigating Committee, and Theodore Tilton:"

BROOKLYN, July 31, 1874.

To Theodore Tilton.

DEAR SIR:—I am instructed by the Committee to state, that the letters and documents referred to in your statement which was presented to us, have not been delivered, notwithstanding your several promises to furnish them. As your statement, in the absence of these documents, is deprived of its greatest force, we think that you should desire to place them in our possession, and I desire to impress on you the importance of delivering them to us at your earliest convenience.

Very Truly yours,

(Signed) HENRY SAGE, Chairman.

TILTON'S REPLY—HE WILL HOLD NO MORE COMMUNICATION WITH THE COMMITTEE.

174 LIVINGSTON STREET, BROOKLYN, August 3, 1874.

To Mr. Henry W. Sage, Chairman:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have just received your note of July 31—the day after the date. Unless you accidentally misdated it, the communication should have come to me several days ago. This leads me to recall a similar disfirmness in the delivery of our original note first summoning me before your Committee, which I received only four hours before I was to appear; and yet the summons bore date of the day previous. But let these trifles pass. Your note just received surprises me by its contents; for you seem to have forgotten that on the last day of my examination before your Committee, I carried to your meeting not only all the documents which I quoted in my sworn statement, save those in the Commission's possession, but many more besides, making a double handful of interesting and important papers vital to *my* case, and destructive to yours. All these papers I purposed to lay before you; but no sooner had I begun to read them aloud in your presence, than one of your attorneys stopped me in reading, and proposed that I should save the Committee's time by referring these papers to one of your members, Hon. John Winslow. I acquiesced in this suggestion and retired from your Committee with the expectation of a speedy conference with Mr. Winslow. Perhaps it was my proper duty to have called on Mr. Winslow, but as the whole Committee had previously set the example of calling in a body on one of the other parties to this controversy, I took it for granted that Mr. Winslow would repeat this precedent, by doing me the honor to call at my house, at which he would have been a welcome guest. But while waiting for his coming I was called from dinner, by a policeman who arrested me, and carried me, at thirty minutes notice, before Justice Riley's Police Court to answer a charge of libelling the late Henry Ward Beecher, against whom I had spoken, not a libel, but the truth. Up to the time of this arrest I had employed no lawyer, not needing any, but on finding myself before a Police Court and not understanding the motive of my arrest, or the methods of the courts, I requested my friend, Judge S. D. Morse, to answer for me in a technical proceeding in which I knew not how to answer properly myself. Twice already I have been before this unexpected tribunal, and may be called there for a third time on Wednesday next. Meanwhile, my counsel, to whom I have just shown your note, instructs me to lay no documents, papers or remaining testimony before your Committee, nor to hold any farther communication with you in any form, except to send you this present and final letter containing the reasons for this step. These reasons are the following:

First—You are a Committee of Mr. Beecher's friends, appointed by himself, expected to act in his behalf, assisted by attorneys employed exclusively for his vindication, holding secret sessions inaccessible to the public, having no power to compel witnesses, giving no opportunity for the opposite side to cross-examine such as voluntarily appear, publishing or suppressing their testimony as you see fit, and so far as my own experience goes, asking no one questions save such as were irrelevant to the case, and omitting to publish, in your imperfect and unjust report of my testimony, all that was more pertinent to my own side of the controversy.

Second—The daily papers of Brooklyn and New York have been artfully fed, day by day, with columns of fictitious evidence against my own character, as if not Mr. Beecher out I alone were the man on trial; and though I have little right perhaps, to hold your Committee responsible for this daily misrepresentation, which may come through the malice of others, yet the result is the same to me, as if you had deliberately designed it; and I think it is this, namely: I expect no justice either from your tribunal, since you cannot compel witnesses to testify, nor from your reporters, since they do not give impartial reports.

Third—I cannot resist the conviction, though I mean no offence in expressing it, that your Committee has come at last to be so little satisfactory to the public as to myself; and that your verdict, if you render one, could not possibly be based on the full facts, since you have no power to compel witnesses, prior to their testimony, by oath, nor to sift it by cross-examination.

For these reasons, which ought to have moved me earlier, I have at last instructed *my* counsel to proceed at once at his discretion, to carry my case from your jurisdiction to a court of law; and in view of this instruction from me, he has in turn instructed *me* to hold no farther communication with your Committee, except this present letter of courtesy, in which I have the honor to bid you farewell. In doing which, allow me to add, that the unexpected which I am unable to entertain for your Committee as a tribunal, I cannot help expressing for you each and all as individuals. Truly yours,

(Signed) THEODORE TILTON.

MOULTON'S RE-APPEARANCE—WHAT HE SAYS.

Frank Moulton arrived in Brooklyn this morning. He said that an invitation had been sent to him, to appear before the Investigating Committee. He declared that he was ready and willing to go before the Committee, if both parties requested it. He said that he had not received a letter from Mr. Beecher asking him to go before the Committee and testify. Mr. Moulton said with great sincerity, that he still adhered to the opinion which he expressed to the Committee, that the matter should have been compromised. He regretted that investigation had been commenced; that the Committee was an *ex parte* affair and never should have acted, except with a view to effect a compromise. "But," continued Mr. Moulton, "it happens that I am here in time to testify, if my evidence shall be requested in writing by both Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton." He expressed regret at the present situation, but said "the affair has now reached such a pass that all facts must come out."

MRS. TILTON'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Tilton's testimony before the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee will be published to-morrow. The following is a synopsis embracing all that is of interest, and that has not been heretofore published. The examination begins with an apparent purpose to show that Mr. Tilton neglected his wife from a very early period of their married life. Mrs. Tilton stated that she was frequently sick, and her physician said there was care and trouble on her mind which he could not cure with medicine:

Question—"What was the trouble in point of fact?"

Answer—"Well, any one of you gentlemen I think would have cared for my family as much as Theodore did. I was left entirely with my servants and they were very poor servants. I could not have my mother with me, because it was impossible for her to live with us, on account of a disagreement with Mr. Tilton." Mrs. Tilton also states that her husband was dissatisfied with her management, and was harsh in his criticisms.

Q.—"When did he begin to talk to you, if at all, in regard to your association and friendship for Mr. Beecher?"

A.—"I think I had no visits from Mr. Beecher before 1870, at which time I remember of seeing him very much."

Q.—"What was the criticism in regard to Mr. Beecher and yourself, which Mr. Tilton made?"

A.—"As early as 1865 Mr. Tilton's mind was tainted with suspicions of Mr. Beecher, and he used to talk with me continually, other door, which was seldom closed, perhaps made Theodore suspicious.

Q.—"Was Mr. Beecher flushed when Theodore came in?"

A.—"Not at all."

Being next question as to the paper which Mr. Tilton said she wrote for him in the latter part of 1870, stating that Mr. Beecher made improper approaches to her, the witness said that the paper she wrote was only a couple of lines, and as far as she could remember, it was written at a time when she was nearly out of her mind; but what Theodore made her write, she could not tell to this day. She was conscious of writing many things under his dictation or copying them off and giving them to him.

Q.—"Things that were false?"

A.—"Oh, yes."

Q.—"What benefit did he tell you would come, if you would make these statements?"

A.—"He said that this statement was to help him in the matter with Mr. Bowen. I did not understand how it was, but instead of going to Mr. Bowen with it, he went to Mr. Moulton and that quite startled me."

Q.—"Did Mr. Beecher ever make any improper suggestion or request to you?"

A.—"Why no, sir; it was utterly false. I have done many things like signing that paper. There is a certain power which Theodore has over me, especially if I am sick, and he hardly ever came to me when I was in any other condition, to do anything of that sort. One or two letters I sent West will bear witness to that fact. I wrote a letter to Miss ——— in one ten minutes, and in the next ten minutes, wrote another letter to her, with a statement contrary to that of the first. The first was written under Mr. Tilton's influence; after having written it I said to myself, 'Why I have stabbed Mr. Beecher,' and I wrote in the second letter 'For God's sake don't listen to what I said in the first.' I have never written a letter of my own in regard to this matter, except one very small letter, about which I desire to confess. It was with regard to my mother; in that letter I gave her a very cruel stab. I wrote that, but the others were entirely of Mr. Tilton's concoeting."

Mrs. Tilton admitted that she copied the note containing the words "Mr. Beecher desired me to say his wife with all that that implies," which note was to be shown to Dr. Storrs. She at first refused, but Mr. Tilton said he needed it, because it would be a great deal better than anything he could write, and it was not anything after all. She replied, "It is not true, and what will Mr. Beecher say?" Frank Carpenter was present, but could not hear them, as they spoke low. Mr. Tilton told her that she had but fifteen minutes, and she sat down and wrote the note. It is needless to say that she wanted to make a stronger statement; she thought it wickedly strong as it was. There was trouble, and she thought it would in some way save Theodore and bring peace. He had said that the whole affair was a scheme to get out of the Woodhull trouble. Mrs. Tilton then related how, a week after the Council of Churches was called, she, without consulting Theodore, went to Dr. Storrs and told him that the letter was false, and that she had written the letter regarding Mr. Beecher, for me to see. She then informed me then she was in no sense the author of that letter, and that the statement in it affecting Mr. Beecher was utterly false, without a shadow of foundation in fact. I was as much astonished to hear her denial, as I was when I read her charge over a year before, and asked her if she had realized what she had done. She said that she did fully realize the sin she had committed. I told her that she had done Mr. Beecher an incalculable wrong in allowing a false charge so fearful in its character to stand against him for so long a time; and that whatever the circumstances were which caused her to make it, that it was a terrible wickedness against God, and a crime against society. She knew and acknowledged it all."

HIS FRIENDSHIP FOR MR. BEECHER.

Dr. Storrs spoke with much feeling of many years of friendship between Mr. Beecher and himself, and said that none could hope more strongly than he that Mr. Beecher would be shown to be blameless.

MORE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence between Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton shows that all the facts in Mr. Moulton's possession are now to be given to the Investigating Committee at the united request expressed in writing both by Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton:

July 24.

My Dear Mr. Moulton:—I am making out a statement and I need the letters and papers in your hands. Will you send me by Tracy all the originals of my papers? Let them be numbered, and an inventory taken, and I will return them to you as soon as I can see and compare, get dates, make extracts or copies, as the case may be. Will you also send me Bowen's heads of the difficulty, and all the letters of my sister, if any are with you?

(Signed) HENRY W. BEECHER.

MR. BEECHER TO MR. MOULTON.

BROOKLYN, July 28.

My Dear Friend:—The Committee of Investigation are waiting mainly for you, before closing their labors. I too earnestly wish that you would come and clear your mind and memory of everything that can bear on my case. I pray you also to bring all the letters and papers relating to it, which will throw any light upon it, and bring to a result this protracted case. I trust that Mrs. Moulton has been reinvigorated and that her need of your care, will not be so great as to detain you.

Truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

To F. D. Moulton, Esq.

MR. MOULTON TO MR. BEECHER.

My Dear Mr. Beecher:—Your note of July 24th Sunday, will be answered by all the papers and information I have, until both parties shall request me to make them public, or to deliver them into the hands of either or both, or to the Plymouth Committee; or I am compelled in a court of justice to produce them, if I can be so compelled. My regret that I am compelled to this course in my judgment is that you will not be substantially injured by it, in this regard; for all the facts are of course known to you, and I am bound to believe from your letter that the statement you are preparing, you will only set forth the exact facts, and if so, the documents when produced will only confirm and cannot refute any word of your statement; so that you will suffer no loss. If on the contrary, which I cannot suppose, you desire the possession of the documents, in order that you may prove your statement in a manner not to be contravened by the facts set forth in them to the disadvantage of Mr. Tilton, I should be then aiding you in doing that which I cannot believe the strictest and firmest friendship for you calls upon me to do. With grateful recollections of your kind confidence and trust in me, I am

Very truly yours,

F. D. MOULTON.

MR. BEECHER TO MR. MOULTON.

BROOKLYN, August 4.

F. D. Moulton, Esq.—SIR: Your letter bearing the date of August 4, 1874 is this moment received. Allow me to express surprise and disappointment that you refuse me your permission, even too see certain letters and papers in your possession, relating to the charges made against me by Theodore Tilton, and at the reason given for your refusal.

On your solemn and repeated assurances of personal friendship, and in the unquestioning confidence with which you inspired me of your honor and fidelity, I placed in your hands for safe-keeping, various letters addressed to me from my brother, my sister, and various other parties, also memoranda of matters not immediately connected with Mr. Tilton's matters. I also from time to time addressed you confidential notes relating to my own self, and have not since called to another. These papers were never placed in your hands to be held for the use of any other party, but for myself. They were to be held for me. I did not wish them to be subject to the risk of loss or scattering, from my careless habits in keeping unconnected papers or documents. They were to be held for me, and in so far as these papers were concerned, you were only a friendly trustee holding papers for my own use. Mr. Tilton has made a deadly assault upon me, and has used letters and fragments of letters purporting to be copies of these papers. Are these copies correctly or falsely garbled? What are their dates? What, if anything, has been left out, and what put in? You refuse my demand for these papers on the various pleas, that if I speak the truth in my statement, I do not need them; that, if I make a successful use of them, it will be an injury to Tilton, and that you, as a friend of both parties, are bound not to aid either in any act that shall injure the other. But I do not desire to injure any one, but to protect myself from calumny by me, by the use of those papers committed sacredly to your care. These documents have been seen and copied; they have been in whole or in part, sold to the newspaper offices. What purport to be my confidential notes to you, are on the market; but when I demand a sight of the originals of the papers, of which you are only a trustee, that I may defend myself, you refuse, because you are a friend of both parties. Mr. Tilton has access to your depository for material with which to strike me, but I am not permitted to use them in defending myself.

I do not ask you to place before the Committee any papers which Mr. Tilton may have given you; but I do demand that you forthwith place before the Committee every paper which I have written or deposited with you.

Yours truly, HENRY W. BEECHER.

MR. MOULTON TO MR. BEECHER.

My Dear Mr. Beecher:—In all our acquaintance and friendship, I have never received from you a letter of the tone of yours of August 4th. Since you have yourself had it to have been inspired by the same ill-advisers who had so lamentably carried your private affairs before a Committee of your Church, and thus brought you to grief, let me remind you that during the whole of the past four years, all the documents, notes and memoranda, which you and Mr. Tilton have entrusted to me, have been so entrusted because they had a reference to your mutual differences. I hold no papers either of yours of his, except such as bear on this case. You speak of "memoranda of affairs not immediately connected with the Tilton matter." You probably allude to the pecuniary and family difficulties with Mr. Bowen; but these have a direct reference to your present case with Mr. Tilton, and were deposited with me by you for safe-keeping and reference. You speak also of a letter or two from your brother and sister, and I am sure you have not forgotten the apprehension of both, at the time, least Henry Hooker should fulfill a design which she foreshadowed, to invade your pulpit and read to your congregation a confession of your brother's sin. You also speak of other papers which I hold "subject to your wishes," I hold none such, nor do I hold any subject to Mr. Tilton's wishes. The papers which I hold are both yours and his, were not given to be subject to the wishes of either of the parties; but the very object of my holding them is to protect myself from the improper wish of one party from being injuriously exercised against the other. You are incorrect in saying that Mr. Tilton has made a demand for my depositary of material. On the contrary I have refused Mr. Tilton such access during the preparation of his sworn statements. He came to me and said his case would be incomplete unless I permitted him the use of all the documents; but I refused and all he could get was the loose sheets of the resolutions adopted at the conference:

First—Any Western road may keep an agent in any Eastern city, provided that such agent shall not be a building or contracting agent, and shall be under supervision of the Trunk Line Commissioners, in respect to his relations to the public.

Second—The rates on freights between common or competitive points eastward bound are to be established by the Commissioners, and the rates both ways shall be divided between the lines carrying the trade, on such a basis as they may agree upon.

Third—Questions arrising out of the rates upon freights carried by rail, and on the Lakes, are to be determined by the Eastern and Western Commissioners who shall have plan to be agreed upon by a majority of each commission—recognizing the obligations under existing contracts between the trunk lines and their orginzed associations, and other connections, but giving the best practicable protection to all rail lines.

Fourth—The Commissioners at the several Western railroad centers are to be nominated by the respective competing lines, but to be approved by all parties to the agreement. Commissioners shall be located in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit and at such other points as the Western lines may designate. The Eastern Commissioners for Cleveland and Toledo are to be appointed by the lines centering at those points.

The agreement is being drawn up to be signed by all the Western roads with the exception of the specific matters passed upon above. The present contract between the Erie and New York Central and Lake Shore Railroad will form the basis of the agreement. The several fast freight, dispatch and colored lines were directed to stop bidding for or presenting paid tickets to any of their patrons.

There are two Bureaus of Commissioners—an Eastern and a Western Bureau. The Commissioners at present acting under the respective cities named. The Eastern Bureau, representing the trunk lines, is composed of Hon. Wm. Dennison, Columbus; Hon. Alex. H. Stevens, Philadelphia, and B. W. Blanchard, New York. The following Commissioners form the Western Bureau: L. E. Whitby, Cleveland; Thomas Graham, George B. Wright, Cincinnati; Warren Colburn, Toledo; M. Drummond, Chicago; L. N. Andrews, Indianapolis; Samuel Gill, Louisville, and J. H. Sturgeon, St. Louis.

State Fairs.

The following list is given of the State fairs to be held during the fall, with the place at which each is to be held, the date and, with some exceptions, the name of the Secretary of the association: Illinois, Peoria, A. W. Garland, September 14-19; Ohio, Columbus, J. H. Klippart, September 7-11; Indiana, Indianapolis, Alex. Heron, September 21-24; Iowa, Keokuk, R. R. Rankin, September 21-24; Wisconsin, Milwaukee, W. W. Field, September 7-12; Nebraska, Omaha, D. H. Wheeler, September 29 October 2; Michigan, East Saginaw, R. Trowbridge, September 14-18; Minnesota, St. Paul, William Paist, September 8-12; Kansas, Leavenworth, Alfred Gray, September 14-19; California, Sacramento, B. P. Hog, September 22-26; Colorado, Denver, September 22-26; West Virginia, Clarksburg, L. Haymond, September 22-24; New Jersey, Waverly, September 15-18; New Hampshire, Manchester, September 29-30; St. Louis Fair, St. Louis, G. O. Kalb, October 5-10; Kansas City Exposition, D. L. Hall, September 14-19.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* humorously says that the mania for biblical comparisons seems to have broken out to an unusual extent since the recent publication of the Republican Congressional address, which was full of them. On Wednesday last the New York *Tribune* said that Beecher "preached in the most famous pulpit in the world has ever seen since Paul preached on the Hill of Mars." On Friday it said Beecher's discovery of chloroform was the "greatest boon to suffering humanity since the stars shone over Bethlehem." Now, why not carry out this sort of thing all through. Lydia Thompson is the most remarkable dancer since the time that the daughter of Herodias danced before Herod, and was rewarded with the head of the Baptist. The horse Dexter surpasses any specimen of its kind since the Apocalyptic horse. The wine at last night's feast was the best that has been served since the marriage in Cana of Galilee. The falsehoods exposed by Parton are the most appalling known since the days of Ananias and Sapphira. The recent hurricane reminds us of the tempestuous wind called Euroclydon, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. The mourning over the lost child in Philadelphia resembles the lamentation heard in Ramah over the lost children. The removal of Collector Casey would be a marvellous thing than has taken place in that line since the removal of Levi, the son of Alpheus, sitting at the receipt of customs. Beecher's sermon on the Sabbath-breaker; J. R. Stewart, Madison; Charles Dittman, pilot, thought to be drowned; also Jacob Munsebacher and Rudolph Schmidt, between passengers and five of the crew cannot be found.

Later accounts report that Professor Plato and D. N. White, of Louisville, have both been drowned.

SEARCHING FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Thirty-seven of the forty-five saved passengers came to Cincinnati. Some of the most seriously injured are cared for at Aurora. The citizens of that place are doing all that they can for the distressed. To-morrow the river will be dragged to recover the bodies of the lost. The living occupies the care of the citizens to-day. River pirates in skiffs are hovering about the wreck picking up what they can to-night.

INCIDENTS OF THE CALAMITY—HEART-RENDING SCENES.

The boat burned near the shore, the flames enveloping the shore side of the vessel, and the passengers who jumped over on that side were nearly all lost or badly burned. None who used life-preservers are known to have been lost, and two ladies were saved without the use of preservers. Many sank by clinging to each other in the water. The scene of the wreck is thirty miles below here by river, and was above Loughrey's creek, a mile and a half below Aurora, Indiana. The fire was discovered about twenty minutes before five o'clock. All the passengers were asleep, and the crew don't know much about it. Heartlessness and heroism were displayed in an awful contrast. The officers exerted themselves nobly to save the passengers. The man who claims to have been the forward boat saved that he backbiled he saw, was a child three years old, beyond his reach, alone, naked, and dancing with pain, crying and shouting that the flames were burning it. Not one of the six small children aboard was saved; two were brought ashore dead. Four women, who were afterward saved, stood on the hurricane deck and shouted till they were hoarse, imploring a river pirate on the Kentucky shore to come over and help them; but he refused, and a brave man came down the river later, barely in time to save them, at his own great peril. One young man, Robert J. Moore, says that a woman came to him with a child, and begged him to save them. He threw a mattress into the river, and told her to jump. Half a dozen men seized the mattress, and the woman rushed away half frantic, and bewildered. That was Moore's last sight of her. She is thought to have been burned with the boat. Captain David says that the officers were asked promptly and ran at once to the rooms of the passengers, and tried to save them.

THE INSURANCE.

The insurance on the boat is as follows:

Aetna	$ 2,000
American	2,500
Farmers	2,500
Hekton	2,500
Louisville	2,500
Merchants	2,500
Commercial	5,000
Eureka	5,000
National	5,000
Enterprise	6,000
Total	$37,500

THE BOAT WAS ON FIRE.

Hastily drawing on his pants and boots, he hurried down to the cabin. Here he found the wildest confusion, the flames already having entered the cabin. His first thought was for the ladies under his charge. Being told that they were still in the state rooms, he waked them all up, and they

CAME RUSHING OUT IN THEIR NIGHT CLOTHES.

He went forward where most of the passengers had already collected by this time, assisted the hands in turning over the main gang plank, and shipping it to the water. It was not fairly afloat, until it was

CROWDED BY MEN,

among them several of the mates and crew. The current being very swift, and the raft over-crowded, it overturned, and several were drowned. At this time he first thought of the life preservers. Seeing two of the ladies with them fastened around their bodies, he hurried back to the cabin hoping to get others, but finding several state-room doors fastened, and the fire rushing through the hall, was

FORCED TO RETREAT WITHOUT OBTAINING ANY.

He, however, secured a mattress, and carried it down to the bow of the boat. Here he undertook to protect Mrs. Smith and child, of Cincinnati, and a young lady from Covington, whose name he could not remember. He stood with them until most of the crew had jumped off, then throwing the mattress into the water, he

TOLD THEM TO LEAP.

They did so, but although he watched for them, neither one appeared, and both were drowned.

He then jumped into the water, and swam on the mattress for nearly a mile. He says that they had only eight ladies on the boat, four of whom were saved, viz: Mrs. Eastman and Miss Sturgess, of Hanover, Indiana, and Miss Williams and Miss Bingham, of Louisville. One little boy four years old was seen floating down the stream on a trunk, crying, and although the boats were in the neighborhood, was not rescued.

DESTROYED BY A COWARD.

Mr. Powel, his wife and child, of Louisville, had got on the plank and were in a fair way to be saved, when a man jumped on their plank sinking them all. When the father came up his wife and child were not to be seen.

¿THE FIRE WAS FIRST DISCOVERED

in a bale of hay on the boiler deck by a passenger named Brich who had got on at Vevay. The total loss is now reckoned at $250,000 to $300,000.

By Associated Press.]

CINCINNATI, August 5.—The steamer Pat Rogers was burned to the water's edge about two o'clock this morning, at Loughrey's Island, about three miles below Aurora, Ind., and thirty one miles below Cincinnati. The fire started in several bales of cotton, it is supposed, from sparks from the chimneys. The boat and cargo, the latter consisting of cattle, sheep and hogs, are a total loss. The passenger register and all the books were lost. The boat was valued at $60,000. She was insured in Hartford for $32,000, and in Louisville for $5,000. The value of the cargo has not been ascertained.

THE LOST AND MISSING.

The names of the lost, so far as ascertained, are: J. R. Stuart and Mrs. Smith, of Madison, Indiana; W. C. Brown, of Cincinnati; son of H. W. Brown, of the Union Line Transportation Company; Charles H. Dittman, pilot; Sherley Snyder and Jacob Light, of the crew. The following named persons are also missing and supposed to be drowned: Charles Reese, engineer; Stokes and Charles Barker, two colored deck passengers whose names are unknown. Mrs. Tuttle and her child Harrison were drowned. Those known to be saved are: Mrs. Wm. Hall, of Rising Sun, Indiana; Henry Faust, Dan. White, C. B. Plato, Geo. C. Buchanan, and Miss L. J. Williams, of Louisville; Mrs. Eastman and Miss Sturgess, of Hanover, Indiana; A. M. Beerine, of Nashville, Tenn.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

Mr. Holmes, the engineer of the steamer "Pat Rogers," arrived at Cincinnati on the evening train, and was interviewed by several reporters, and gives the following account of the burning: It was just about two o'clock when Loughrey creek, that flows into the Ohio river two miles below Aurora, that I noticed a bright light among some bales of cotton in the after part of the boat, hastened to the spot and found the cotton to be burning rapidly and beyond the possibility of immediately extinguishing it. I hastened to the hurricane deck and gave the alarm to the pilot house, that the boat was burning, and told him to run ashore.

The pilot at once turned the boat's head to the shore, and immediately she became unmanageable. The pilot states that he could turn the wheel, but the steamer would not answer to her helm. He thinks the tiller rope had been cut. From this fact it is thought the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Another theory is that one of the deck passengers, while smoking, dropped sparks from his pipe into the cotton. When the boat became unmanageable she drifted on to the sand bar, and there grounded. The flames spreading below the lower deck set fire to the shot up to the cabin and pilot house, then swept across the hurricane deck. The passengers were all aroused and boats lowered, and all were carried to the shore, by the others, in their fright, jumped into the water, and those who were not drowned reached safe landing places after drifting a long time on the current. There were about a hundred people on board, but what proportion of this number were actually lost is not known at this time, as many, reported as lost, have been seen by some on shore after the disaster.

LATEST RETURNS OF MISSING AND SAVED.

CINCINNATI, O., August 5.—The list of missing and casualties by the burning of the Pat Rogers to-day, sums up at nine o'clock to-night as follows:

Missing—Mrs. Madden, New Orleans; Charles Dittman, Newport, Kentucky; J. R. Stewart, boat builder, Madison, Ind.; Mrs. Gurtle, Madison; Shirley Snyder, Jacob Light, Cincinnati; Mrs. Tuttle and child, Wm. Brown, of Cincinnati.

Saved—E. O. Ely, Oswego, N. Y.; W. S. Kinsley, Oneida, N. Y.; Wm. Allison, Cincinnati; Miss Emma Bowden, Jeffersville, Ky., badly burned about the head; Mr. W. S. Dufton, New York; John W. Miller, Louisville, Ky., W. Bankhlow, Portsmouth, O.; Mrs. Eastman, Ky., and Mrs. Gellerman, Lexington, Ky.; Geo. Mosemire, Chicago; Ferd. Madden deck boy, New Orleans; (the deck boy's father is missing); Mike Graham, Madison; A. G. Crane, Maysville, Ky.; Fred. Schute, Carrollton, Ky., deck hand; F. S. Wallace, Cincinnati; F. Myers, Covington; B. R. Pottinger, New Haven, Ky.; F. Stone, North Carolina, burned; Alex. D. Cunney, Newport, Ky., deck hand, face burned; Lewis Noble and Samuel Stapleton, Vevay, Ind.; Henry Prost, Kentucky; D. M. White, Louisville, Ky.; C. F. Newell, Springfield Mass.; Geo. C. Buchannon, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. C. H. Oehe, Aurora, Ind.; Mrs. W. F. Eastman and Miss Rachel Sturgis, Hanover; Miss L. J. Williams, Louisville; A. M. Perine, Nashville; Dr. H. H. Turpin, Washington City; Mr. Tuttle, Cincinnati; Theo. Powell, Jr., Hartford, Ky.; Lewis Campbell, Cincinnati; G. W. Baker, Cincinnati; R. J. Moore, Rosewood, Ind.

Known to be Lost—Miss Lizzie Gormer and Jacob Gormer, of Madison; Miss Erehenrock; one German lady, not identified; one child taken out on mattress, dead, not identified; Mrs. Charles Beesinger, deck hand; Mr. Stewart, Madison; Charles Dittman, pilot, thought to be drowned; also Jacob Munsebacher and Rudolph Schmidt, between passengers and five of the crew cannot be found.

Later accounts report that Professor Plato and D. N. White, of Louisville, have both been drowned.

SEARCHING FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Thirty-seven of the forty-five saved passengers came to Cincinnati. Some of the most seriously injured are cared for at Aurora. The citizens of that place are doing all that they can for the distressed. To-morrow the river will be dragged to recover the bodies of the lost. The living occupies the care of the citizens to-day. River pirates in skiffs are hovering about the wreck picking up what they can to-night.

INCIDENTS OF THE CALAMITY—HEART-RENDING SCENES.

The boat burned near the shore, the flames enveloping the shore side of the vessel, and the passengers who jumped over on that side were nearly all lost or badly burned. None who used life-preservers are known to have been lost, and two ladies were saved without the use of preservers. Many sank by clinging to each other in the water. The scene of the wreck is thirty miles below here by river, and was above Loughrey's creek, a mile and a half below Aurora, Indiana. The fire was discovered about twenty minutes before five o'clock. All the passengers were asleep, and the crew don't know much about it. Heartlessness and heroism were displayed in an awful contrast. The officers exerted themselves nobly to save the passengers. The man who claims to have been the forward boat saved that he backbiled he saw, was a child three years old, beyond his reach, alone, naked, and dancing with pain, crying and shouting that the flames were burning it. Not one of the six small children aboard was saved; two were brought ashore dead. Four women, who were afterward saved, stood on the hurricane deck and shouted till they were hoarse, imploring a river pirate on the Kentucky shore to come over and help them; but he refused, and a brave man came down the river later, barely in time to save them, at his own great peril. One young man, Robert J. Moore, says that a woman came to him with a child, and begged him to save them. He threw a mattress into the river, and told her to jump. Half a dozen men seized the mattress, and the woman rushed away half frantic, and bewildered. That was Moore's last sight of her. She is thought to have been burned with the boat. Captain David says that the officers were asked promptly and ran at once to the rooms of the passengers, and tried to save them.

THE INSURANCE.

The insurance on the boat is as follows:

Aetna	$ 2,000
American	2,500
Farmers	2,500
Hekton	2,500
Louisville	2,500
Merchants	2,500
Commercial	5,000
Eureka	5,000
National	5,000
Enterprise	6,000
Total	$37,500

THE BOAT WAS ON FIRE.

Hastily drawing on his pants and boots, he hurried down to the cabin. Here he found the wildest confusion, the flames already having entered the cabin. His first thought was for the ladies under his charge. Being told that they were still in the state rooms, he waked them all up, and they

CAME RUSHING OUT IN THEIR NIGHT CLOTHES.

He went forward where most of the passengers had already collected by this time, assisted the hands in turning over the main gang plank, and shipping it to the water. It was not fairly afloat, until it was

CROWDED BY MEN,

among them several of the mates and crew. The current being very swift, and the raft over-crowded, it overturned, and several were drowned. At this time he first thought of the life preservers. Seeing two of the ladies with them fastened around their bodies, he hurried back to the cabin hoping to get others, but finding several state-room doors fastened, and the fire rushing through the hall, was

FORCED TO RETREAT WITHOUT OBTAINING ANY.

He, however, secured a mattress, and carried it down to the bow of the boat. Here he undertook to protect Mrs. Smith and child, of Cincinnati, and a young lady from Covington, whose name he could not remember. He stood with them until most of the crew had jumped off, then throwing the mattress into the water, he

TOLD THEM TO LEAP.

They did so, but although he watched for them, neither one appeared, and both were drowned.

He then jumped into the water, and swam on the mattress for nearly a mile. He says that they had only eight ladies on the boat, four of whom were saved, viz: Mrs. Eastman and Miss Sturgess, of Hanover, Indiana, and Miss Williams and Miss Bingham, of Louisville. One little boy four years old was seen floating down the stream on a trunk, crying, and although the boats were in the neighborhood, was not rescued.

DESTROYED BY A COWARD.

Mr. Powel, his wife and child, of Louisville, had got on the plank and were in a fair way to be saved, when a man jumped on their plank sinking them all. When the father came up his wife and child were not to be seen.

¿THE FIRE WAS FIRST DISCOVERED

in a bale of hay on the boiler deck by a passenger named Brich who had got on at Vevay. The total loss is now reckoned at $250,000 to $300,000.

By Associated Press.]

CINCINNATI, August 5.—The steamer Pat Rogers was burned to the water's edge about two o'clock this morning, at Loughrey's Island, about three miles below Aurora, Ind., and thirty one miles below Cincinnati. The fire started in several bales of cotton, it is supposed, from sparks from the chimneys. The boat and cargo, the latter consisting of cattle, sheep and hogs, are a total loss. The passenger register and all the books were lost. The boat was valued at $60,000. She was insured in Hartford for $32,000, and in Louisville for $5,000. The value of the cargo has not been ascertained.

THE LOST AND MISSING.

The names of the lost, so far as ascertained, are: J. R. Stuart and Mrs. Smith, of Madison, Indiana; W. C. Brown, of Cincinnati; son of H. W. Brown, of the Union Line Transportation Company; Charles H. Dittman, pilot; Sherley Snyder and Jacob Light, of the crew. The following named persons are also missing and supposed to be drowned: Charles Reese, engineer; Stokes and Charles Barker, two colored deck passengers whose names are unknown. Mrs. Tuttle and her child Harrison were drowned. Those known to be saved are: Mrs. Wm. Hall, of Rising Sun, Indiana; Henry Faust, Dan. White, C. B. Plato, Geo. C. Buchanan, and Miss L. J. Williams, of Louisville; Mrs. Eastman and Miss Sturgess, of Hanover, Indiana; A. M. Beerine, of Nashville, Tenn.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

Mr. Holmes, the engineer of the steamer "Pat Rogers," arrived at Cincinnati on the evening train, and was interviewed by several reporters, and gives the following account of the burning: It was just about two o'clock when Loughrey creek, that flows into the Ohio river two miles below Aurora, that I noticed a bright light among some bales of cotton in the after part of the boat, hastened to the spot and found the cotton to be burning rapidly and beyond the possibility of immediately extinguishing it. I hastened to the hurricane deck and gave the alarm to the pilot house, that the boat was burning, and told him to run ashore.

The pilot at once turned the boat's head to the shore, and immediately she became unmanageable. The pilot states that he could turn the wheel, but the steamer would not answer to her helm. He thinks the tiller rope had been cut. From this fact it is thought the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Another theory is that one of the deck passengers, while smoking, dropped sparks from his pipe into the cotton. When the bo

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, August 8, 1874.

STATE FINANCES.

The Duties of the Auditor General.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph, August 4.]

There seems to be a disposition among some of our Pittsburgh contemporaries to arraign the Auditor General on what they allege to be a charge of neglect of duty, and in their zeal to fling at each other their mutual jealousies and business resentments, these Republican journals seem to be blind to the fact that they are doing a faithful public officer gross injustice, and subjecting the State administration to reproach, when it deserves the most unqualified approbation for what it is actually doing. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* started this discussion of innendoes, by informing Auditor General Allen that it is his duty to compel the State Treasurer to do certain things. Under the law and the Constitution, the State Treasurer is as independent of the Auditor General as the Governor, the Attorney General, or the Speaker of either branch of the Legislature. The reports, the statements, and other official acts of the State Treasurer, do not come under the revisory control of the Auditor General. The financial is entirely independent of the auditing officer of the Commonwealth, so far as performing his duty under the law is concerned; and when he fails in this there is a law officer to call him to account, and compel him to obey the law. We think this much sufficient, in answer to the demands of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* on Auditor General Allen, insisting that he should compel the State Treasurer to do what that officer has voluntarily done to-day, publish a complete statement of the number and location of the banks in the State's money is deposited. But in this connection it is a curious fact to make public, that the *Gazette* has had the Treasurer's monthly statement in possession in full for nine months previous to the 30th of March, 1874. On the 30th of March, 1874, King, Reed & Co., of the *Gazette*, wrote to the Auditor General, respectfully requesting to be furnished from the records in his office with a statement of the monthly reports of the State Treasurer, beginning with July, 1873, showing the aggregate deposits of the State funds, and indicating especially the places and owners of banks, or otherwise, of such deposits. Immediately on receipt of this letter Auditor General Allen directed such a statement to be made out in full and forwarded to the *Gazette*, which was done by return next mail. On the 15th of April, 1874, King, Reed & Co., wrote to the Auditor General, acknowledging and thanking him for copies of the monthly report of the State Treasurer, &c., &c., &c., pursuant to their request of the 30th of March, adding in this letter the unsolicited words that the Auditor General was rescued by *Mercury in their details;*" yet in the face of these acknowledgments, the *Gazette*, on the 28th of July last, indulged in a rigmarole about Auditor General Allen neglecting his duty in failing to force the State Treasurer to make certain statements, full copies of which, up to April previous, and running back to and including July, 1873, are in the possession of the *Gazette*, and which, in justice to its readers, the people and the State administration, it ought to have printed, and perhaps would have published had it not have been for certain business relations in its own city, and unfair jealousies felt for the State Treasurer, with which the Auditor General is not concerned. It is only right that these facts should be known. The Auditor General sent the *Gazette* the sworn statement of the State Treasurer up to the 30th of March last. Why was not this statement printed? Why has the *Gazette* so persistently called for what it had in its possession? If we have not answered these questions, then the *Gazette* is bound to explain its illiberality and unfairness, because it cannot escape the just censure of those who love fair dealing, for at least this instance of tergiversation and doubledealing.

So far as paying the public debt is concerned, Auditor General Allen has not only performed his duty as required by the Constitution and the law, but he has so husbanded the public revenues as to meet the requirements of the Constitution and the law of annual payments. By the provisions of the 11th section, article 9th, of the Constitution, it is required that the State debt should be annually reduced in a sum not less than $250,060. This year the reduction of State indebtedness to July 31, amounts to over $900,000, and the reduction for the fiscal year will amount to fully $1,200,000! The moneys of the State, over and above the necessary reserve for the payment of the necessary expenses of the State, must be deposited in the Sinking Fund, and according to the intention of the Constitution, dare not be invested in any security, or loaned at interest, except it be in the bonds of the United States. Monthly statements must be published showing the amount of the reserve fund on hand, where the same is deposited and how secured. The Constitution does not call for any interest to be paid on this deposit.

The statement we print to-day of the condition of the Treasury and the deposits of the reserve fund is one of the most satisfactory ever made, in full the depositories where the reserve fund is now held.

The *Gazette* could, had it acted fairly, published the list of depositories nearly four months ago, and thus escaped the temptation to do a faithful officer injustice.

It is necessary for us to pursue this subject any further, to prove that both the Auditor General and the State Treasurer are doing their duty. The Constitution and the laws are faithfully complied with —the exhibit of the finances made to-day clearly establishes their ability and vindicates their integrity. Hence we have a right to ask our Pittsburgh contemporaries to do General Allen the justice to withdraw their inuendoes, and admit that he has not failed, in assigning the most insignificant case, to do his full duty since he has been at the head of the Auditor General's office.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, August 1, 1874.	
Balance in the Sinking Fund July 31, 1874	$526,947 73
Applicable to the payment of certificates, relief notes and interest certificates	237,699 36
	$289,338 37
Amount of registered loan, act Feb. 2, 1867, on which interest ceased July 31, 1873, and payable on demand	$20,750 00
Amount of six per cent. loan on which interest ceased April 30, 1874, and payable on demand	89,800 00
LOANS REDEEMED DURING MONTH OF JULY, 1874.	
Five per cent. loan, act of Feb. 2, 1867, par	$21,000 00
Total	$21,000 00
DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.	
6 per cent. bonds	$87,000 00
5 per cent. bonds	3,350,500 00
4½ per cent. bonds	400,000 00
Total	$4,423,500 00
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY.	
Five per cent. bonds	$907,300 00
Six per cent. bonds	18,833,950 00
Total	$19,741,150 00
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS BEEN STOPPED.	
Six per cent. bonds	$130,221 97
Five per cent. bonds	11,211 66
Total	$141,433 63
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Loan relief, act May 4, 1841	$96,196 00
Interest certificates, unclaimed	4,448 38
Domestic creditors	25 00
Total	$100,669 38
HAMBERSBURG CERTIFICATES, ACT MAY 27, 1871.	
Five per cent. certificates, outstanding and unclaimed	$83,032 96
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND SCRIPT FUND OF PENNSYLVANIA.	
Five per cent. bonds, act April 3, 1872	$500,000 00

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Debt bearing coin interest	$ 4,423,500 00
Debt bearing interest in United States currency	19,741,150 00
Debt on which interest has been stopped	141,433 63
Debt bearing no interest	100,669 38
Hamberbsurg certificates, act of May 27, 1871	83,032 96
Agricultural college land script Fund of Pennsylvania	500,000 00
Total debt July 31, 1874	$24,999,785 37

M. S. QUAY, Sec'y of the Com'th.
HARRISON ALLEN, Asst. Gen'l.
R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of August, A. D. 1874.

JOHN B. LINN,
Deputy Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

STATEMENT OF THE BALANCE IN THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND JULY 31, 1874—AMOUNT DEPOSITED IN BANKS AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

Seyfer M'Donald & Co., Rochester	$10,000 00
First National Bank, Chambersburg	5,000 00
E. Ridgway, Philadelphia	50,000 00
Boyd, Huff & Co., Greensburg	2,500 00
National Bank, Pittsburgh	44,000 00
First National Bank, Athens	5,000 00
Hughes, Brothers & Co., Harrisburg	10,000 00
People's Savings Bank, New Castle	5,000 00
Ice and Leather Bank, Pittsburgh	5,000 00
Union Banking Co., Philadelphia	4,582 88
R. Dick & Co., Meadville	397 92
Citizens' Savings Bank, Warren	5,000 00
Farmers' National Bank, Reading	16,570 00
Warren Savings Bank, Warren	5,000 00
State Bank, Harrisburg	5,000 00
Dauphin Deposit Bank, Harrisburg	80,000 00
Beaver Deposit Bank, Beaver	12,000 00
Franklin County Bank, Chambersburg	467 90
Indiana County Deposit Bank, Indiana	5,000 00
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburg	5,892 15
First National Bank, Harrisburg	10,915 29
Mechanics' and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia	129,911 42
Balance in General Revenue Fund, July 31, 1874	$452,963 73

Deposited on call by the State without collateral or interest.

State of Pennsylvania:

Personally appeared before me Harrison Allen, Auditor General, R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, who being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that the foregoing statement is correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 31 day of August, 1874. HARRISON ALLEN,
Auditor General.

THE expedition of General Custar into the Black Hills country has revealed wonderous scope and richness of land. Every encroachment upon the untroden regions confirms the same old story of fertility and productiveness which years ago was told of Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and the vast region which now forms the great States from Plymouth Rock to the Missouri.

THE CROPS.

July Returns of the Agricultural Department — Corn — Wheat — Oats — Potatoes — Condition in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1874.

The July returns of the Department of Agriculture give the following information respecting the crops:

CORN.

There is an estimated increase in the corn area amounting to 2,000,000 acres, or 6 per cent. above that of last year.

The condition of corn is generally good in the West, but elsewhere variable. Only Massachusetts of the Eastern States reports average condition, only Pennsylvania of the Middle States, and Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Texas of the Southern States. Minnesota is an exception in the Western States, reporting 94; and California and Oregon fair to a full average.

On the northern Atlantic coast the late planting and cold storms are the causes of imperfect germination, showing that condition is generally good and present growth promising. The inundations, soaking rains, and consequent replantings in the southern States make the appearance of corn quite variable, and account for condition below average in certain States, while in others such disadvantages, existing to a less degree, have been overcome by good culture and good weather. There is complaint of local drought, but it is not of long continuance over involving wide areas. It has been most serious in Arkansas, where some counties having had little or no rain in two months. In the Ohio Valley there is some complaint of drought in Department, very fine crops elsewhere shows larger heads than any other variety; but is not growing rapidly. *Crawford:* Most promising crop for years.

Ohio.—*Trumbull:* Abundant. *Coshocton:* Largest and best crop for years; Fultz superior to other varieties. *Delaware:* May and June very favorable; crop recovering wonderfully; freezing and is fine in yield, stand, and plumpness of terry. *Licking:* Harvest early and abundant; better crop than usual. *Knox:* Fine. *Montgomery:* Good. *Erie:* Quality fine. *Hancock:* Unusually fine; some fields will average 30 bushels per acre. *Marion:* Spring wheat about abandoned. *Scioto:* Better than for years. *Athens:* Average in spite of drought.

West Virginia.—*Putnam:* Above average on our best lands; poor on uplands and bottoms, owing to severe drought in May. *Harrison:* Finest crop for eighteen or twenty years. *Brooke:* Better than for many years. *Monroe:* Heavy yield and excellent quality. *Nicholas:* Good. *Cabell:* Better than many years. *Hardy:* Superior in quality and quantity. *Barbour:* Good. *Grant:* Considerably reduced by drought. *Jefferson:* Drought in some places by chinch-bugs and rust; filled finely, but straw not heavy. *Berkeley:* Generally good, though injured in some places by the midge and grub-worm. *Monongalia:* Largest and best crop in twenty years; equal to the last two crops.

OATS.

Pennsylvania.—*Northampton:* Very poor and backward. *Bucks:* Will be ruined without rain. *Perry:* Injured by drought. *Washington:* Very short-straw. *Huntingdon:* Very short crop. *Huntingdon:* Almost ruined by drought. *Bedford:* Poor crop was rescued by great efforts from their destructive influence. *Fayette:* Very short, owing to late spring droughts. *Indiana:* Short and bleaching. *Butler:* Poor crop. *Clearfield:* Shortened by drought. *Crawford:* Best crop for years.

Ohio.—*Upton:* Will scarce pay for cutting; but little rain since May 1. *Jackson:* A failure. *Coshocton:* Seriously injured by drought. *Delaware:* Rather dry, but promise an average yield. *Licking:* Shortened by drought; no rain since May 1. *Perry:* Injured by drought. *Montgomery:* Shortened by drought. *Adams:* Chinch-bugs the principal enemy. *Mahoning:* Shortened by drought. *Meigs:* Suffering from continued drought.

West Virginia.—*Harrison:* Cannot make over half a crop. *Preston:* Both early and late sown poor. *Putnam:* Shortened by drought of thirty-five days. *Brooke:* Almost a total failure through drought. *Monroe:* A failure, except on good rich soil. *Nicholas:* Half a crop; drought. *Ritchie:* Shortened by drought. *Cabell:* A total failure; drought. *Morgan:* Shortened by drought. *Barbour:* More or less injured by drought. *Grant:* Almost ruined by drought. *Mercer:* Short-straw, but heading out well; injured by drought. *Pendleton:* Injured by drought. *Hampshire:* Out-look is short. *Fayette:* A large acreage will not be harvested.

POTATOES.

Pennsylvania.—*Northampton:* Threatened by Colorado beetles. *Snyder:* Potato-bugs very bad. *Clearfield:* Bugs very injurious. *Perry:* Early plantings destroyed by bugs. *York:* Bugs very mischievous. *Philadelphia:* Colorado beetle in great numbers. *Adams:* Potato bugs in great numbers, but kept in check with Paris green. *Cameron:* Colorado beetles at work. *Chester:* The Colorado beetle shortening the crop. *Huntingdon:* Bugs numerous, but the early crop was rescued by great efforts from their destructive influence. *Lycoming:* Bugs very troublesome. *Wayne:* Bugs in some places. *Franklin:* Some early plantings ruined by bugs. *Butler:* Colorado beetle and rot ruining the crop. *Fayette:* A great variety of ways. *Armstrong:* Threatened by the bugs. *Union:* Bugs at work; have called the California bug. *Dauphin:* Bugs injured early crops, but are disappearing, and leaving the later plantings unmolested. *Bucks:* Colorado beetles leaving; not much injured. *Indiana:* Doing well in spite of bugs; not much damage. *Lancaster:* Considerably injured by bugs. *Beaver:* Bug and drought threaten the whole crop. *Erie:* Bugs destroying. *Elk:* Look well; first brood of Colorado beetles too young to do much injury. *McKean:* Bugs threaten total destruction. *Lazerne:* Bugs Paris green somewhat successful.

Ohio.—*Trumbull:* Better than last year; bugs numerous, but successfully resisted; not much damage done. *Delaware:* Drought and bugs. *Monroe:* Will be destroyed if not for Paris green use. *Crawford:* Doing finely. *Erie:* Bugs plenty, but kept down by Paris green; potatoes have never failed. *Lucas:* Colorado beetles numerous; Paris green a successful exterminator. *Meigs:* Suffering from drought.

West Virginia.—*Harrison:* Good rains will make a large crop in spite of chinch-bugs. *Preston:* Infested with bugs; hand-picking the only remedy used. *Brooke:* Drought has almost ruined the crop saved from the bugs with such great effort. *Nicholas:* Cut down by drought. *Cabell:* Early potatoes doing about ruined by drought and bugs. *Hardy:* Early planting injured and later threatened by drought. *Barbour:* Much injured by potato bugs very destructive; Paris green the only successful remedy. *Jefferson:* Colorado beetles still destructive. *Berkeley:* Rotten planted in March not so promising as those planted in May.

DAILY R. K.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

A Pittsburgh Engineer First Pronounced the Project Feasible.

The St. Louis *Republican*, in its interesting history of the wonderful bridge now spanning the Mississippi at that city, pays a merited compliment to the scientific skill and foresight of the late Sylvanus Lothrop, of this city, and awards him the credit of furnishing a practical starting point for the great project. We quote as follows:

In the year 1836, a writer, over the signature of "Progress," contributed to the newspapers several articles on the subject of bridging the Mississippi river. This was the first attempt made to discuss the feasibility of throwing that mighty stream at this point. Little attention seems to have been given to the project of "Progress," and in the light of the present we cannot say that his ideas were very deserving of consideration.

A few years later, Lothrop of Pittsburgh, an engineer of national, if not world-wide reputation, entered fully into the study of the obstructions and the boldness of his plans, came here and made a thorough examination of the locality, and a scientific calculation of the work. He pronounced the project entirely feasible, and drew plans for the execution of the work. But the conception was too great, and the understanding of too unimportant a nature to lay hold upon the people. The vast sum of money required to carry out Lothrop's plans was not at all attainable at that time, and so the whole matter was remanded to silence. Lothrop went away, and the problem remained unsolved. But the documents he had prepared, the facts he first made accessible, served as a basis for discussion of the project for some years. The starting point of practical discussion of the subject dates from Lothrop's engineering.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 5, 1874.

Money in Pittsburgh continues easy in most of the banks. The Savings Banks report their deposits accumulating, and their loans on real estate being paid off with great rapidity than during last season. As their depositors are generally workingmen and mechanics, and their borrowers usually small property holders, this seems the more surprising as the general impression is that this class of the community have had to call on the accumulated earnings of the past to bridge over the dull and idle days of the summer.

—The chief interest in the new currency law now centers in the redemption of mutilated and defaced currency. The system seems to be doing its work well, and already the amount of clean notes in circulation is perceptibly increased and the defaced and ragged currency with which we have been familiar for the past few years is disappearing.

—The Treasurer has decided that the five per cent. reserve on circulation must originally be made in legal tenders, but that any call for additional amounts to make it good may be made with bank notes. This is a very reasonable decision, inasmuch as it is simply equivalent to the banks sending on so much in bank notes for redemption and then depositing the greenbacks received in exchange as a part of the reserve. Nevertheless it is easy to see that if all the banks send on notes for this purpose the Treasury stock of greenbacks is very likely soon to be exhausted.

—A decision involving important principles was rendered July 21st, in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago by Judge Drummond in the case of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. The Telegraph Company accepting the act of Congress July 24, 1866, entitled "An act to aid in erecting telegraph lines, and secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes," began the construction of a line along the route of the Rock Island Railroad, between Chicago and Omaha. The railroad company ordered the telegraph company to desist after a few poles were set; therefore, the telegraph company applied to the United States Circuit Court for an injunction restraining the railroad company from interfering with the construction of its lines, claiming that as the Rock Island road carried the United States mail, it was a post route, and came under the provisions of the act of 1866. The railroad company was represented by Messrs. Williams & Thompson, attorneys. It was claimed by them that the act in question applied only to roads previously granted to the domain; that the right of way which had been condemned and purchased by the railroad company under State laws, was the property of the railroad company, and, under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, could not be taken without compensation.

Judge Drummond, in his decision, held that the act of July 24, 1866, limits the powers there in conferred to such military and post roads of the United States as are owned or exclusively controlled by the government; that the act does not include railroads which have been designated as post routes by other acts of Congress, over which the government exercises no control, but simply contracts for the carriage of the mails of the United States; that neither under the act of 1866, nor under any other act, Congress take or authorize the taking of the private property of a railroad corporation for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a telegraph line without compensation for the franchise so sought to be granted.

The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 3, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
U. S. 6's, 1881	117½	117½	117½	117½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1862	113½	113½	113½	113½
5-20's, 1864	113½	113½	113¼	113¼
5-20's, 1865, old	113½	113½	113½	113½
5-20's, 1865, new	116½	116½	116¼	116¼
5-20's, 1867	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1868	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
10-40's, coupons	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
Michigan Southern	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97
Cleveland and Pitts	89	89	89	89
Chicago & Northw'n	99½	99½	99½	99½
Rock Island				
St. Paul, common	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Wabash, common	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾			25¾
Erie, common	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Erie, preferred	102¾			102¾
Harlem	125			124
Reading	104			104
Terre Haute, old	7¾			7¾
Tennessee, old	53¾			53¾
Canton Co. (Balto. Ap'l	18			18
Do. July	18			18
Missouri 6's	92½			92½

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 5, 1874.

There was a moderate degree of improvement in the general wholesale trade of this city to-day. Dry goods, groceries and general merchandise jobbing lines felt the quickening influence, while a slight increase shown over the dull average of the past few days, while provisions, grain, flour and produce dealers had a rather active time. The grain market showed an especial excitement on oats, there being a scarcity in that grain and a very strong demand for it. In the provision market the prices of hog products are still advancing, although there was a quotable change to-day here to-day, except on lard oil, which went up 1@2c per gallon. Produce is active, with prices tending downward on eggs, fruit, vegetables and berries, while butter, cheese and potatoes are steady and unchanged. The wool market is exceedingly dull, and a few signs of weakness in prices are exhibited.

Among the statistics of the receipts of produce which we present below, is a table of the receipts during the month of July, compared with the four preceding years. The table will be found useful for reference. It will be seen from the table that the receipts of flour, wheat and bacon during the past month were larger than for the corresponding period in any preceding year, while corn, rye, barley, and apples are much below the average.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river, since our last:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,280	4,995	7,275
Apples, bbls	282	338	620
Cheese, lbs	1,962	800	2,762
Corn, sacks	2,350	5,270	7,620
Wheat, sacks	5,043	5,220	10,263
Barley, sacks			
Rye, sacks	174		174
Oats, sacks	5,397	6,873	12,270
Butter, pkgs	153	83	236
Bacon, pieces	9,804	3,597	13,401
Bacon, tierces	1,122	855	1,977

The following are the receipts of produce for July for the past five years:

	July, 1874.	July, 1873.	July, 1872.	July, 1871.	July, 1870.
Flour, bbls	15,931	12,195	19,978	26,342	25,330
Apples, bbls	444	4,962	1,222	1,750	1,500
Cheese, lbs	4,232	6,010	4,629	4,957	5,548
Corn, sks	12,946	14,315	19,944	15,155	20,000
Wheat, sks	14,024	9,308	9,499	7,492	14,207
Barley, sks	2,844	471	1,960	236	250
Rye, sks	1,213	1,295	1,200	2,540	1,000
Oats, sks	20,119	22,316	28,839	52,486	42,326
Butter, pkgs	382	891	1,000	1,000	900
Bacon, lbs	2,886	5,255	20,629	10,355	32,100
Bacon, tcs	2,074	3,012	4,775	3,029	2,170

The following quotations are prices realized upon wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers charge an advance:

GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There was a tolerably active market in grain to-day. Wheat moved in little more life, and there was a good deal done at 1 23@1 25 for No. 1 red winter, a choice lot at $1 26@1 30; we heard of no transactions in old wheat. Corn was also quite active at 84@85c for yellow ear; shelled sold 82@83c for high mixed and yellow. There was considerable excitement in oats, and prices were materially advanced; sales were active, that one time, loaders could get almost any price they chose to ask. The market opened at about 60@62c for white, and advanced during the day to 64@66c, and in the afternoon some buyers quoted as high as 68c; which was however above the market. We heard of a sale of mixed at 58c which was also generally considered an outside price. The market closed about 64@66c for white. In barley and rye no activity, but

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1874.

THE total ordinary expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, were $87,153,873 17, being $3,211,312 16 less than for the previous fiscal year.

OHIO seems willing to take the contract for furnishing all the Presidential candidates that will be needed by the next Democratic National Convention. Will she like the job of burying them?

LET the people of the country bear in mind that the two chief planks in the State platforms of the Democratic party, this year, are repudiation and opposition to civil rights—facts which are self-interpreting.

THE imports at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $7,208,727, against $5,412,088 for the corresponding week last year. The total importations since the first of January foot up $246,383,750, against $245,554,060 for the relating period of 1873.

THE Supreme Court of this State has just decided that the public sale of unclaimed packages by express companies, which are unopened, is a fraud upon the rights of the owner, and that the Company is liable for the value of the goods. This is a decision of considerable public importance.

THE first and second mortgage bondholders of the Brady's Bend Iron Company held a meeting in New York last Wednesday, when plans and expenses of obtaining a foreclosure on the stock of the company were discussed at some length, but no definite action was finally determined upon.

WARNED by experince, we refrain from taking a too sanguine view of the business outlook, but the conclusion appears fully warranted that an era of prosperity and confidence may be regarded as fully set in with the revival of the iron trade—the last trade which it was predicted would recover from the effects of the panic.

THE improvement in the manufacturing outlook is evidence that the worst effects of the panic are passing away. According to the Boston *Traveler*, the orders of New England manufacturers at the present time are more than a month in advance of what they were last season, and there is every prospect of a healthy fall trade.

IT is to be regretted that the officials of Mississippi should have seen fit to appeal so persistently for Federal interference in their local affairs, since such interference cannot but prove detrimental to the best interests of the Republican party there, as well as elsewhere. There is in this country no such crime as constructive treason or rebellion. We think Governor AMES has made a mistake.

ALMOST everywhere the business outlook is encouraging. We have already spoken of the brightening prospects of the iron trade in this State and the East, and now we learn from the Toledo *Blade* that the rolling mills and furnaces in the Mahoning Valley, Ohio, are starting up, some of them having more orders under way than they can fill. This is another straw showing the general current towards a renewal of business prosperity.

THE political campaign in New Jersey has fairly opened. At this distance the Republican outlook seems decidedly favorable, and there appears to be no good reason why, with proper efforts, our friends there should not carry their State ticket and a majority of the Congressional delegation, besides securing the Logislature, and thus insuring the election of a Republican United States Senator to succeed Senator STOCKTON.

THE negotiation of the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds is now next in order. The amount ordered to be issued under the Funding Bill is $300,000,000. These bonds are payable fifteen years after the date of issue, and inasmuch as investors prefer long bonds, it is probable that this new loan will be absorbed even more readily than the five per cent. loan which has just been closed, and the bonds of which have only ten years to run.

IT is intimated that BANCROFT DAVIS, Assistant Secretary of State, who is to be our new Minister at Berlin, and who is said to be "a sharp and skillful newspaper writer," is the author of some of the elaborate articles which have appeared in the Washington papers in favor of a third term. We doubt the correctness of the report. Certain it is that there has been nothing shrewd or skillful either in the suggestion or the manner of its presentation.

STILL gaining. The internal revenue receipts for the month just closed aggregated about nine million dollars, against eight million eight hundred thousand dollars last July, while for the first seven months of the year the internal revenue receipts foot up sixty-three million eight hundred thousand dollars, being a gain of one million four hundred and forty thousand dollars over the same period in 1873. A pretty good showing, considering the late panic and the generally depressed condition of all our industries.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says that as the whites of South Carolina pay the larger portion of the State taxes without being allowed any voice in the State government, it is proposed that they shall refuse to pay any dues in case another Republican government is elected. This is rebellion, pure and simple. It is not true that the whites of South Carolina are without "any voice in the State government." There are several counties in that State in which the Democracy have a decided majority. Does the *Republican* believe in manhood suffrage, or does it not?

AN IMPORTANT opinion has just been rendered by the acting United States Attorney General, on a question submitted by the Secretary of War in relation to railroads constructed in whole or in part by the aid of grants of public land, to the effect that the condition making such roads free Government highways follows them under any change of ownership, but only within the termini specified in the act making the grant, and that extensions and branches beyond these termini and not aided by grant of land, are not subject to the condition.

THE United States Patent Office has just made a decision to the effect that an assignee of a patent in a reissue is entitled to claim all that is shown in the original patent, notwithstanding that the inventor may disclaim it. The principle is sound law, that an inventor after parting with his interest in an invention is barred any explanation. It is further held that the assignee is entitled to claim all that is shown in the original patent, even if it was not understood by the inventor at the time of making his original application. These rulings possess considerable interest for many persons here, as elsewhere.

THE Buffalo *Express* publishes a tabulated statement of the receipts of grain and flour at that port by lake and rail, during the months of July, as well as tabulated statements of the receipts from January 1st to July 31st of the year, and for the same period, in the last two years. The total receipts of grain from all sources foot up to 48,410,279 bushels this year against 40,396,912 bushels last year, showing an increase of over 3,000,000 bushels. The increase over 1872 amounts to over 6,000,000 bushels. The receipts of flour by lake show an increase of 14,925 barrels, and the total by lake and rail an increase of 392,677 barrels over the total for the same period last year.

EVIDENCES of improving prospects in the iron trade accumulate on nearly every hand. In addition to the favorable signs already noted by us, we observe that measures are in active progress for starting the large iron and steel works at Joliet, Illinois, which have been closed ever since the late panic. The extensive rolling mill situated in Spartansburg county, South Carolina, has lately been bought by a company of English capitalists, and will be enlarged and put in running order again at an early day, while a large first-class cotton mill is also to be erected in the immediate vicinity of the iron works by the same company. In almost all quarters the outlook is growing decidedly brighter.

THE *New York Commercial Advertiser* notes the steady and large decrease in the importation of foreign manufactured silk goods to this country. The entries of silk merchandise at the port of New York, which has absorbed in the past ten years from ninety-two to ninety-five per cent. of the entire foreign silk imports of the United States, show the following conclusive figures:

In 1872 received 27,734 packages valued at	$34,978,026
In 1873 received 22,281 packages valued at	28,401,467
In 1874 received 16,881 packages valued at	22,773,033

Ribbons imported have gone down from 8,846 packages in 1872, valued at $8,054,770, to 7,363 packages in 1873, and to 5,761 packages in 1874, the latter valued at $4,093,470. Shawls have dwindled down from nineteen packages, entered in 1872 at a valuation of $15,699, to four packages in 1874, valued at $11,765. It is almost the same with the different articles of foreign silk manufacture. These statistics are satisfactory, not only because they evidence a greater activity in our own home manufacture, but also because they show an evident tendency among our own people to less extravagance than formerly.

THE GERMANS AND THE PARTIES.

The New York *Staats Zeitung* is not pleased with the manner in which the Germans of the Northwest have lately managed their political affairs. As everybody knows, German influence in those States is very powerful, so powerful indeed as to place partisan issues in German hands. Among Germans of both the great political parties in all sections of the United States there has recently been slight difference of opinion as to the necessity of early and independent action on their part, if they would successfully maintain what they believe to be precious personal rights and liberties, and naturally all have looked to those Western States in which Germans are most numerous and intelligent, with anxiety to see what course they should pursue in the emergency. To the New York editor just referred to it does not appear that in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa German influence has been made fittingly available in the political conventions lately held. The past had taught him to expect better things. He admits, however, that the failure or shortcoming is very easily accounted for. More than any other class of citizens the Germans are dissatisfied and at variance with the old party organizations, and yet they could not heartily identify themselves with the party of the Grangers. Iowa, it seems, was the only State in which they proposed to go hand in hand with the Grangers, who at first promised well as a political party, but who had since fallen down with the chrysalis and proved themselves unsound both on the financial question and the temperance question, the Germans were placed in an embarrassed position. It should seem however, that choosing the "anti-monopoly party" as the lesser evil, they intend to stand by the Grangers.

In Illinois the Germans took hardly any part in the Republican State Convention, while in the Independent Convention they were not represented at all, and the action of both conventions was such as to make impossible the co-operation of the Germans with the organizations represented by them. Moreover, the reorganization of the Democratic party, proposed and agitatated by the leading German paper of the State seems to promise no success. The Germans of Illinois are not inclined to fight their battle under the Democratic banner.

In the State of Indiana, both the Republicans and the Independents having repelled the Germans by their declarations on the subjects of finance and temperance, the Germans have resolved to support the Democracy. As to this statement we can not help thinking that there is some misunderstanding or miscalculation on the the part of those who manage German interests. The New York *Staats Zeitung* speaks of the act of the Germans in adhering to the Democratic party as a "desperate resolution," and such it certainly seems to be when one learns that the Central Committee which may be supposed to have negotiated the coalition, actually endorses the platform of the Democratic State Convention, though the financial policy therein recommended is the financial policy generally condemned by the Germans of Indiana. Doubtless, in forming an alliance with the Democrats, respectable Germans in general intended and expected that, in return for their support the Democrats should allow them due influence in determining the State and national policy to be maintained by the party and in the selection of the functionaries to advocate and vote for it. Certainly they did not intend to surrender all their most cherished principles on the mere condition that the Democrats should oppose prohibition. To assume such a bargain would be very unjust to German conscience and German intelligence, and is besides inconsistent with the well established and well merited reputation of the nationality. In this character we doubt not we have the real explanation of the failure commented upon by the New York journalist. The truth is that whatever leaders might be willing to do, the great mass of German Americans in ordinary times are really disinclined to make the beer question the great issue in political conflict. Had they been willing to do so, had the Germans of the Northwest been as earnest and unanimous on the subject as a few agitators desired them to be, they might and would have made their influence felt in a degree to be remembered. But the "beer question," as it is called, is with them largely a question of personal freedom and private right concerning which they soon learn that the vast majority of the American people are at one with them, and they are content to fight the battle of principle in the dispassionate and gradual way in which alone final and permanent victory is possible.

A CURIOUS table has recently been prepared in Great Britain as part of the regular Parliamentary return, showing the amount of annuities or dividends payable out of the public revenue of the colonies or foreign countries, which were charged to income tax in the United Kingdom in the financial year 1872-73. The return is of a novel character, and the items are of interest. The amount of dividend on Indian stocks, charged with this tax, was £7,032,247; on colonial stocks, £2,839,776; and on foreign, £9,341,193. The amount of dividends on stocks of Canada (Quebec and Ontario) was £260,634; British Columbia, £21,729; New Brunswisk, £54,302; Nova Scotia, £47,718; Prince Edward's Island, £196; British Honduras, £450; British Guiana, £13,480; Cape Colony, £119,330; Natal, £17,214; Sierra Leone, £1,491; New South Wales, £147,777; New Zealand, £436,389; Queensland, £186,344; South Australia, £102,914; Tasmania, £48,761; Victoria, £582,247; Ceylon, £40,959; Mauritius, £64,818; Jamaica, £14,010; Trinidad, £3,857; Antigua, £1,698; St. Kitts, £282; Grenada, £286; St. Lucia, £270; Gibraltar, £1,323; St. Helena, £766. The list of dividends on foreign stocks paying British income tax is longer. It comprises dividends amounting to £402,190 on stocks of the Argentine Republic; of Austria, £115,942; Belgium, £28; Bolivia, £101,013; Brazil, £333,398; Costa Rica, £107,323; Chili, £217,559; Danubian Principalities, £18,872; Denmark, £6,662; Egypt, £1,398,311; France, £259,194; Germany, £10,781; Greece, £2,130; Guatemala, £2,220; Honduras, £152,659; Italy, £157,271; Japan, £73,440; Liberia, £6,687; Morocco, £12,093; Netherlands, £1,496; New Grenada, £44,646; Paraguay, £117,652; Peru, £450,474; Portugal, £350,480; Russia, £1,825,355; Spain, £759,066; Sweden, £57,795; St. Domingo, £18,324; Tunis, £275; Turkey, £1,747,657; United States of America, £209,966; Uruguay, £161,205. The above figures (which do not include the stocks of foreign or colonial trading or manufacturing companies, as these come under another schedule) show how much more largely Great Britain has invested in some such rotten government stocks as Turkey and Spain, than she has in the stocks and securities of the United States. There are, however, indications that the capitalists of Great Britain have begun to see their mistake, and it will be strange if, in the next year, British capital does not seek American securities in preference to any of the foreign securities in the above list. Should this be the case, all sorts of American enterprises would be greatly stimulated, and the values of railroad and mining property and real estate be advanced.

THE Corliss pumping engine for the Providence water works is a marvel of automatic self-regulation. The problem of dispensing with a second reservoir or standpipe for high service, the Corliss Company has solved by the construction of an unique "table engine," capable of pumping 5,000,000 of gallons of water per diem, or more, if needed. That is to say, if every outlet from the supply pipes distributed over the high service of the city were closed so entirely that no water whatever escaped, the pumping apparatus remains perfectly at rest; but the instant any appreciable waterflow occurs, the machinery, with no human eye intervening, proceeds to supply the waste. It has been known to be over five and a half minutes in making a single revolution, moving regularly all this time, however, and capable of increasing this rate almost immediately to more than thirty revolutions a minute—and all that of its own accord.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The stove trade expects a great rise in the fall.

Germany is going to try to introduce the American shad into its waters.

The St. Louis *Dispatch*, (Bourbon,) slings red-hot epithets at us.

A phrophetic wood dealer says XX fleece will reach 65c before the 1st of March next.

What's in a name? "Swears and Dams" is the style of a certain legal firm in St. Louis.

Snags feels the teeth of our moral buzzsaw biting into his soul, and he is hurt about it.

A company of Wisconsin divines are reereating at "Camp Heresy," Devil's Lake, in that State.

The average interest on investments in England has declined one per cent. in the last ten years.

It is only now and then that we come across a character that can endure a great wrong silently.

The shoe dealers of New England are again getting ahead. They have done it by going for the foot.

"The history of the Democratic party has been a wonderful history."—*World*.

So has that of the devil.

The feet of Snags are upon the mountaintops of Virtue, and his head is near enough to heaven for the angels to scratch it.

The Buffalo Common Council has very dogmatically passed an ordinance forbidding "owners of dogs running at large!"

The Louisville *Ledger* has had its editorial lungs stereotyped, and keeps the cry of "Down with the Radicals" standing.

A certain publisher announces for immediate issue the "Beecher-Tilton Scandal" in book-form. Of course he lives in Chicago.

The exports of gold and silver for last week were $1,348,245, making, with $32,819,183 previously reported, $34,067,428 since January 1.

An International Congress of Archeologists is to meet at Stockholm on the ninth of this month, to continue sitting till the sixteenth.

Don Piatt says that "President Grant, like the devil, is kind to his own." We had no idea that Don was such a favorite at that court.

The Chicago *Interior* says it has never known of one virtuous heathen. We didn't think that *all* the inhabitants of that city were so dreadfully bad.

There is a revival in England of the lost art of cookery, by establishing cooking schools. We should like to witness a similar revival here.

The Treasury Department has just decided that children's whistles, tin trumpets, etc., are not "musical instruments." Who said they were?

The Missouri Democratic Committee describes the Democratic party as "the *last* hope of the freeman and the patriot." We should think so, indeed!

It's nothing more nor less than a direct flying in the face of Providence to turn one's back upon the green fields at this beautiful time of year, for the sake of verdant people.

There is nothing utterly useless or noxious. The potato fly has been experimented with and found to be as excellent for blistering purposes as its cousin, the Spanish fly.

The Democratic party is as badly lost as was the old woman whose petticoats were shortened by a peddler while she was asleep. It doesn't know whether it is itself or somebody else.

It seems, after all, that the public departments at Washington have not agreed to dispense with the present mischievous system of appointing clerks upon schoolmasters' examinations.

The International Railway Company of Texas have defaulted on their convetible bonds. The reason assigned is the refusal of the State to pay over to the company $2,000,000 which it owes.

There is perhaps no dictum so easily misunderstood and so often misapplied as that a man should only preach as he can practice. If this were the universal rule, we should forever grovel.

The New York papers are discussing the proper pronunciation of the word "depot." If it's necessary to give the French accent, why not also the Irish, the German, the Sclavonic and the Turkish?

Last year, in New York, one hundred and thirty-five thousand people were recipients of charitable relief, while only six thousand of them being perpetually dependent. No other State in the Union is burdened so heavily.

Saint Jerome was a keen searcher after truth. He wanted "the facts," and it was a saying of his, "If an offence come out of the truth, better is it that the offence come, than that the truth be concealed." If this was good doctrine in those early ages, it is good now.

"Timely Topics," of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, is not truthful. He says: "A thunder storm made Beranger a poet, a mother's kiss made West a painter, and the salary of four dollars a week made us a journalist." All the money in the world could not effect the latter impossible transformation.

PERSONAL.

A leading Philadelphia merchant, who was made bankrupt by the failure of the Franklin Savings Fund and Jay Cooke & Co., has become hopelessly insane.

For the first time in his life Wendell Phillips has been tendered a public office, and such an office—Commissioner of Lunacy for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The asinine people by the name of Chase who expect to get a valuable estate in England are going to hold a meeting at Fairfield, next month, to talk the matter over and throw away a little money on a wild-goose chase

This is the preachers' month of recreation. The White Mountains, Niagara, Saratoga, Watkins' Glen, Mauch Chunk, Newport, Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Cape May, Atlantic City, all rejoice in their quota of clerical visitors.

A Virginia paper asserts Mrs. Katie Shepp, living in the Massanutten mountain, is 113 years of age, has a full set of clear, white, regular teeth, luxuriant black hair without a thread of gray in it, is as straight as an arrow, and can dance the "Old Virginia break down" with the sprightliest girl in the country.

The following news item has been going the rounds of the newspapers for several months: "Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President Lincoln, is in Europe." Mrs. Lincoln has not been abroad for several years. If anybody is in Paris, France, representing herself to be the widow of the late President Lincoln, she is an impostor.

"Say, do you know General Grant?" inquired a Spencerian old hopeful of his playmates, at Long Branch, the other day. A little shame-facedly several of the boys answered in the negative, and asked him the same question. "Know him!" said he, the innocent and evidently preconcerted answer, "Have just been a shooken hands with him!" and for quite a little time he was a lion among his fellows.

Here is the challenge sent by a Memphis sprig of chivalry to his antagonist: "You thought that you was a bitter man than I was; you thought that you was more hopeful louton than I was. But you are badly mistaken you are a bachbiter and turn the tail and evidently preconcerted answer. Do n'ode bear By Chaiange you to fight Duel on sunday 26 at 3½ p. m. with Double Barle shot gun u have said a nof a hunt me and taiked a nof a hunter as good as you are if not if you please accept this fight at poston field V. i will leave you the sayo how many paces we are to stept of."

On the rolls at the New Orleans Pension office there are the names of forty-one persons who are on the list of soldiers in the war of independence. The extreme age of the persons is inferred from the fact that they could only become pensioners on proof that they were married prior to February 17, 1815. That was fifty-nine years ago, and if it be assumed that the youngest of these war widows was only fourteen years old at the time of her marriage, she must now be seventy-three years old.

Facetiously speaking, the Attorney General is lost. Seriously, nothing is known of his whereabouts. He left Washington a fortnight ago, to make a flying trip to Atlantic City, since which time nothing has been heard from him. Delegations from several of the Southern States have been here for several days, awaiting him. His chief clerk has telegraphed in all directions where it was presumed he might be sojourning, but no response is elicited from him. All that is known is that he is away, and that Mrs. William is with him. This is the first case in the history of the government when its Attorney General could not be found when wanted.

The commercial value of John Bright has recently had a notable illustration in England. Some time since Mr. William Nassau Molesworth wrote a history of modern and contemporary England, and, although the work was prepared with great care, it fell almost dead on the market, and only two hundred copies were sold. But in his last great speech at Manchester, Mr. Bright spoke of the book in a casual way, and within the next fortnight the whole that remained of the first thousand was bought up. The publishers then issued an edition of fifteen hundred, which was also bought up. They then brought out a cheaper edition—18s.—which has disappeared. And they are now bringing out another to meet the steady demand.

SUNDAY MORNING.

THOUGHTS DURING SERVICE.

Too early, of course! How provoking!
I told Ma just how it would be.
I might as well stay home and cook,
For there's not a soul here yet to see.
There! Sue Delaplaine's pew is empty,—
I declare if it isn't a new bonnet.
I know my suit cost more than her's did.
And I'm sure it's more becoming.
I do think the sexton's too stingy.
He's put some one else in our pew—
And the gas is burning terribly mine completely;
Now what am I going to do?
The psalter, and she isn't here yet!
I don't care, I think it's a sin
For people to get late to service.
Just to make a great show coming in.
Perhaps she is sick, and can't get here—
She said she'd a headache last night.
How hard she'll be after her fussing!
I declare it would serve her just right.
Oh, you've got here at last, my dear, have your
Well, I don't think you need be so proud
Or that bonnet, it 'fitrot did make it.
It's horrid fast-looking and loud.
What a dress!—for a girl in her senses
To go on the street in light blue!—
And those sleeves—they've worn them last Summer—
Don't doubt, though, that she thinks they're new.
Mrs. Gray's polonaise was imported—
So delightful—a sinbeder's wife.
And thinking so much about fashion!—
A pretty example of life?
The altar's shrewd—overly—I wonder
Who sent those white flowers for the font!—
Some girl who's been on the assistant—
Don't doubt it was Bessie Lamont.
Just look at her now, little humbug!—
So devout—I suppose she don't know
That she's bending her head too far over
And the end of her—wicked lit show.
What a sight Mrs. Ward is this morning!
That woman will kill me some day.
With her horrible liberal crimsoads.
Why will these old things dress so gay?
And Tracy who's with her—the assistant—
She's engaged to him now—horrid thing!
Dear me! I'd keep on my glove sometimes,
If I did have a glittering ring.
How *can* this girl next to me act so—
The way that she throws round and stares,
And then makes remarks about people!
She'd better be saying her prayers.
Oh dear, what a wonderful long sermon!
He must love to hear himself talk!
And it's after twelve now,—how provoking!
I wanted to have a nice walk.
Through at last. Well, it isn't so dreadful
After all, for we don't dine till one;
How can people say church is poky!—
So wicked—I think it's real fun.

—*Gen. A. Baker, D. D., in Scribner's for July*

Ode—Scandalism.

What is this "Bowen of contention,"
The clone o' feathered crank,
Like 'o addled eggs—a Hen reward?
Its nothing but a Tilt on Beecher
For seeking "Independent" "Christian Union"
In this "Golden Age." 'Tis time
This Bowen-Beecher was smothered.
The roar whereof frightens truth
And suffereth none to Be cheerful. Ike.

Ohio State Journal.

STATE NEWS.

Luzerne agricultural fair begins October 6th.

Osceola is to have a foundry and machine shop.

A large shoe factory is to be established in Lancaster.

Scarlet fever is among the scourges of Centre county.

Reading thieves mumble prayers while robbing their victims.

Erie courts have eight new applications for divorce to worry over.

Bellefonte has a sister of "Boss" Shepard summering at that place.

A soldier of the Mexican war shot himself dead in York the other day.

Brown's Bellefonte *Republican* was sold by the Sheriff, last week, for $110.

Judge Allison, of Howard, Centre county, has had to put up with a broken leg.

A Catholic convent and school house are to be erected in the city of Lock Haven.

White vitriol, taken for salts, nearly did for a man near Slatington the other day.

The mother of Udderzook is circulating a petition for a commutation of his sentences.

John Welsh, a rag peddler, committed suicide by drowning at Lancaster, on Saturday.

The apple crop in some parts of Crawford county will be large—in others, below the average.

The beadstead manufactory and planing mill of L. G. Huling, Hughesville, started last week.

Thomas Cunningham has been a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad for nearly forty years.

The Union county poisoning case is ended. No poison was found in the stomach of William Kline.

Two men will stand trial for murder next week in Sunbury, each for killing his brother-in-law.

A young man named Levi Koonse was drowned in the canal near Salem Church, York county, last week.

Daisy Dean, a courtesan, committed suicide at Karns City on the 31st ult. by taking morphine. Whisky.

Hemlock Springs college, at Centerville, Butler county, will be dedicated on Wednesday, August 5th.

Mr. Wilber F. Rice, of Lehman, Luzerne county, has lost three children from diphtheria, within a short time.

The iron columns for the Centennial building are being cast in the shops of Messrs. Sands & Co., Allentown.

Mr. Wheatley will endeavor to form a company to rebuild the Schuylkill Copper Works, recently destroyed by fire.

An Episcopal Church is being erected at Williamsport which will be trimmed with brown stone from Hummelstown.

Rev. A. E. Kline, of Shickshinny, has withdrawn from the Methodist Protestant church under charges of immorality.

F. Prentice won the boat race for fifty barrels of oil, at Parker city on the 31st ult. L. B. Ogden, of Oleopolis, second.

Jacob Paulus was killed by the premature explosion of a blast, in a stone quarry near Nazareth, a few days ago.

The model honest man has been found at last. He lives in Johnstown, found an umbrella and advertised for its owner.

Lambertville has an old frame house, which a local paper says was erected by Lafayette "long before the revolution."

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, contemplates, it is said, the publication of a penny morning paper in Baltimore.

Dunmore, Luzerne county, has two remarkable men. One weighs three hundred and thirteen pounds; the other sixty-four pounds.

The reunion of the survivors of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment will be held in Reading on the 17th of September, and not in Philadelphia.

Owing to the dullness in business, the firm of Bigler, Young & Co., machinists, Clearfield, were compelled to reduce the wages of their employees ten per cent.

The engineer corps of the Pennsylvania and Western Railroad, are said to be at work, in the Moshannon region, upon the preliminary survey for the proposed route.

The largest oil still in the world is in the refinery of Porter, Moreland & Co., at Titusville. It is forty-five feet in diameter, nine feet deep, and holds 3,500 barrels of oil.

A boy named Franklin Fricker, aged sixteen, was knocked down by a vicious horse he was unhitching, and pawed to death with his fore-feet, at Coopersburg, Lehigh county.

A call is issued for a reunion of the surviving members of the 125th regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Altoona, September 17th, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam.

Hon. S. Newton Pettis, of Meadville, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the Mercer County Agricultural Society, during the fair at Stoneboro.

There is now living in Wayne township, Schuylkill county, a lady aged eighty-six, whose descendants are six children, seventy-four grand-children and eighty great-grand-children.

An enterprising Snyder county man killed an old goat, and disposed of the meat in market for spring lamb. His customers didn't want any more "strong butter" of that kind.

A Pottsville little boy who was present and held a pistol at an accidental shooting affair which took place over a week ago, was so badly scared that he ran off and hasn't been heard of since.

The work on the new Opera Block on Main street, in Conneautville, is being rapidly pushed forward. The siding is on, and work on the interior, and the roof, and the lower story is being lathed.

The terrible accident, reported to have occurred in Hayfield, in which a little boy had both arms cut off by a mowing machine, turns out to be a hoax. The item originated in the Meadville *Republican*.

The next annual convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of America will be held at Scranton, commencing on the 7th of August, in the hall of St. Columbkill's Young Men's Literary Society.

The Odd Fellows of Marietta, Lancaster county, will dedicate their new hall on the 11th of August. The ceremonies will be conducted by the Grand Master and other officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

The Williamsport *Register*, daily and weekly, has changed hands, Mr. E. Andrews having taken charge of the publication. Messrs. W. R. Bierly and J. J. Galbraith will continue to do the editorial work.

On Monday morning last, while Miss Minnie Brew, of Bellefonte, was kindling a fire in her father's house, her clothes were set on fire, and before they could be torn off her, she was burned in a shocking manner.

Miss Mary Faber, of Meadville, took the veil in St. Joseph's Benedictine Convent, in Elk county, on the 24th. Bishop Mullen, of the Erie Diocese, officiated. Miss Faber will hereafter be known as Sister Agatha.

Mr. Robert Wilson, of Highspire, Dauphin county, it is now claimed, is the oldest Mason in the United States. He has been a member of the order since 1814, or actually sixty years. His age is eighty-three years.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial*, as is the best newspaper in the State. We don't know as it employs a funny man, as the Philadelphia papers do, but certainly more news will get into its columns.—*Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin*.

Rev. Marcus A. Tolman, for over eight years pastor of St. John's Church of Franklin, has resigned his charge in that city to accept a call from the Episcopal Church at Manch Chunk. His resignation was accepted with much regret.

The Lebanon *News* tells the story of an attempted abduction of a beautiful child whose parents reside on Eighth street, Lebanon, but gives no names. The supposed abductor is described as "well dressed and of fine appearance."

A Pottsville Bridget was told by her mistress to fry some potatoes and grate some chocolate. When the lady went to the kitchen to make the chocolate, she found the delegate from Erin cooking potatoes and chocolate in the same pan.

D. W. Lowe, of York county, has caught three hundred and nine black bass at Conewago Falls since the 1st of June—this highest catch in one day being forty-five. About 2,000 bass have been taken with the hook there since the commencement of the fishing season.

Joshua Bawman, Esq., for more than a quarter of a century the Secretary of the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, and for two years past its President, died Tuesday evening at his residence in Muncy, after a lingering illness, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Lebanon Grangers are frauds. They don't take kindly to practical agricultural labor. The time to respond to invitations to assist at harvesting, holding that their sphere is theoretical farming. Their starched collars and white vests would be ruined by perspiration.

A young Philadelphia girl, affianced to a mechanic, walked from that city to Reading to find her lover, fearing that some accident had befallen him. Here she learned that he had gone to New York in search of employment, and immediately began preparations to follow him.

At present dozens of Indians and their squaws can be seen on the streets of Warren, having come to town to sell berries, which are very plenty in the surrounding country. As a general thing, they are but ill clad and their appearance unprepossessing, and their whole appearance repulsive.

Mr. Klink, of Unionville, has a house full of boarders and several hives of bees. The other day the hives were overturned and the bees poured out in large numbers, attacking the boarders and Mr. Klink's family had travel along the roads that center at Mr. Klink's house had to be suspended."

It is now stated that J. M. Bush, of Altoona, did not elope with a young girl, but left home entirely on account of domestic infelicity. The girl said to have gone with him is now and has been for some months sewing for families in this city. Mr. Bush did not leave his wife destitute, as was at first said.

Two Russian civil engineers have just concluded a visit to the Lehigh Valley Manch Chunk in particular. They were Joseph Kulakooski and Thomas Krajerys ki, and their business was the inspection of American railroad locomotives, with a view to their further introduction on Russian railways.

The Pottsville *Standard* office was sold at Sheriff's sale, to Mr. Oliver P. Bechtel, acting for Mr. Schrader, for the sum of $8,100, much less than was bid at the first sale. An association of gentlemen will shortly begin the publication of a weekly Democratic newspaper from the *Standard* office.

Womelsdorf boasts of the following tall men: Isaac Holtzman, six feet six inches; George Wertz, six feet four inches; Daniel Heister, six feet three and one-half inches; Isaac Wegley, six feet four inches; a Mr. Rankin, from Indiana, six feet three and one-half inches, and David Parson, six feet two and one-half inches.

Mr. Wm. Kupp, Union township, Berks county, who is but twenty-four years of age, weighs four hundred pounds. What is singular, up to within two years he was an ordinary sized man, and has attained this extraordinary weight since that time, and is increasing. It now takes five yards of cloth to make him a pair of pants.

Andrew Vansant, a young man, respectably connected, has been committed to the Cumberland county jail to answer the charge of forging the name of Lewis Hitchener to a promissory note amounting to two hundred dollars. Since his imprisonment he has declined to touch food, and declares that he will starve himself to death.

More rattlesnakes were killed in the vicinity of Emporium last week than ever before in the same space of time. H. M. Reynolds killed thirty-two in one day—two large and thirty small ones, and he says it was a poor day for killing snakes at that, as two or three large ones in the company of those he killed ran away and escaped.

The Connellsville *Regulator*, Vol. I., No. 1, has reached this office. It is about the size of a piece of chalk, and is edited and published by Charles S. Newcomer, aged twelve years, and promises to "give publicity to the fraudulent practices of those who violate the rules of decency and order, without respect to person, sex or condition."

Mrs. Elijah Froneheiser, an aged woman living at Slatington, Lehigh county, was burned to death on Sunday last. While engaged in preparing breakfast, she was seized with an epileptic fit, and fell upon the stove. She was alone in the house at the time, and being entirely helpless, was roasted to death before the accident was discovered.

At Meyersdale, Somerset county, on Tuesday last, a man named Lewis Werne struck his foot with the sharp point of an axe, while engaged in chopping wood. The great and second toes were cut off, two arteries being severed. Mr. Werne came near bleeding to death, as he lost some twelve pounds of blood before its flow could be stopped.

The following is a copy of an inscription on a placard in a store window up in the oil regions:

the Peppermint Oil
for
Hed ake
Bellie "
Toth "

this oil anny person ort to have a botle in his pocket it will kure anny kine sickness ware it happen.

The *Miners' Journal*, July 31, says: "The quantity of coal sent from this region for the last week was 87,440 tons by rail; by canal 10,656; for the week, 98,096 tons, against 112,180 for the corresponding week last year. Decrease, 4,084 tons. The quantity sent for the week from all the regions was 356,448 tons anthracite, and 81,579 bituminous—for the week 438,027 tons, against 512,365 tons for the corresponding week last year; decrease 74,298 tons."

On Monday evening last, the wife of Judge Barrett, of Clearfield, fell from her chair, while sitting in her parlor, and instantly expired. She was aged about sixty years. Judge Barrett was formerly President Judge of the District composed of the counties of Carbon, Lehigh and Northampton. The cause of the aged lady's death is not known, but it is supposed to have been heart disease. She leaves a large and very respectable family.

The desperado who was killed while attempting to take the life of Alfred Green, a mine-boss, at Jermyn, Luzerne county, remains unknown. His outfit is thus described by a Scranton newspaper: "A large revolver with five chambers, two of which were unloaded, and bearing the mark of the 'Birmingham (England) Arms Company' was found by his side where he lay. In his possession was found an English shilling with a hole in it, four cents, a tobacco pouch, two clay pipes and an old billy that has evidently seen some service."

Snake stories having become stale, fat and unprofitable, the Reading *Times and Dispatch* has gone into the bird business, as witness the following: Dr. Landis, druggist, at the corner of Ninth and Elm streets, has a curiosity in his store, that we venture to say is not equalled anywhere in this section. It is a bird that passes the whole day in catching flies, remaining in the store during the night and refusing all bird seed and other feed. It came to the store on Monday and has been there ever since. The bird is the size of a canary, its color on the back is like that of a whippoorwill, the breast of a light grayish hue, while the bill resembles that of a humming bird, though not so long, and altogether is a pretty and well proportioned specimen of the feathered tribe.

A case has occurred near Shamokin, Pa., very similar to that of Dr. Wallace, who, recently was found under the Coatesville bridge, and, before stated, is suspected of having been murdered. The case above referred to is that of Mr. Nautsy Deitman, who was found on the morning of July 21, under a railroad bridge, and was at first supposed to have fallen through, but upon examination he was found to have received several wounds, evidently inflicted by a sharp instrument in the hands of some person. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict substantially as follows: "It is the opinion of the jury that Nausy Deitman came to his death from wounds in the head, inflicted by some instrument in the hands of some person or persons unknown to this jury."

The men employed in the Spring Brook Colliery of the Glenwood Coal Company, in the Wyoming region, to the number of one hundred and fifty, have struck, owing to the fact that a few days ago the inside boss discharged three men from the mine for some irregularity of conduct. The rest of the empl[illegible] but he demonstrated with the boss and de[illegible]ration of their companions. Subsequently a committee of the miners waited on the coal company's managers and laid the facts before them, with a request that the man be restored to work, regardless of the determination of the boss to keep them away. The answer was that the boss should be sustained at all hazards, as it is his duty was to supervise and to punish all irregularities by all legal means; to employ men when he wanted them, and to discharge when ever occasion required. Hence the strike.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: The buildings at the northwest corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, which have stood in the way of the new Post office, are being demolished, all obstacles which retarded this great improvement having been overcome. For months negotiations having been pending, points of disagreement have been settled, and it is understood that the price fixed upon for the properties was paid over by General H. H. Bingham, disbursing agent for the United States Government, yesterday. The office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which was located in the corner building, has been removed to Broad and Chestnut streets. In a few days nothing of the old landmarks at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets will remain, and the work will be carried on as rapidly as possible under the direction of Architect John McArthur, Jr.

The Easton *Free Press* tells the following story: About thirty years ago the Delaware Bridge was just as it is now, much in want of a coat of good paint, well spread on, and the managers then ordered, as I hope they will now order, its being forthwith done, as work at present with that worthy class of our citizens is not at a pressing. As the job at that time was a pretty large one, several painters were employed, and amongst the party was a young Jew, who received 62½ cents per day for his labor, and his brother was then employed by Asa Packer at $100 per annum, but low wages and salaries did not stamp out their indomitable energy and perseverance, for shortly afterwards they both went to California, where they soon began a wide and profitable field for energy and enterprise, just such as they possessed and used to great advantage, which secured to them a large amount of wealth. In due time they returned to New York, which gave them a more suitable field for employing their large capital for a time in immediate purchases, and patterly prominent bankers in large financial operations on their own account and agents for the Messrs. Rothschild. Now, reader, who do you think these two young Jews are whom we have hastily described? Why, none other than the Messrs. Seligmans, so prominently connected with Uncle Sam's one hundred and seventy-nine millions of five per cent. bonds.

That Rag Yonder.

The war is still going on in San Louis Obisbo county, California—the war of the rebellion. A Southern preacher named Parks went to a picnic in a grove near Cayucos. There he hauled his